S. L. BOARDMAN, Editor.

Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man The Ralance of Nature.

Chaillu, in describing the wonderful animals and in- work. sects of that little explored region to which his book | Prof. Cutter has just closed his course of lectures of within its course. These ants travel in forests but do not approach low ground, and when the natives get Mr. Johnson, the Superintendent of the College man would not be able to live."

The description of this formidable insect foe, given in the work referred to, where its terrible ravages are its new organization will probably take place in Banmost shudder who reads it;—and at the same time, will give the students of the Institution an opportunity this bashikousy is a blessing, a real necessity in the region it inhabits. It has not only been created for a purpose, but its periodical marches over different secions of the country at different periods, are designed ducements are held out. to rid the land of the myriads of insects that infest it, As the Senate and House could not agree on the which were it not for this counterbalancing power sum to be appropriated to the College the present seawould exist in such countless numbers that man could not inhabit that portion of the globe. So the bashithe friend of man, the scavenger to cleanse the earth desired to make, it will nevertheless go a good ways be destroyed, human beings could not live for a day in ments of the college in fair working trim. While a

which we call the balance of Nature, and of which ed for apparatus, library, &c .- much needed equipthere are several illustrations in our own midst. This ments of the college. By the conditions of the resolve balance of nature should be as little disturbed as possible, for nature regulates her own affairs in so exact upon the farm of the college, in any way, from the and beneficial a way that we cannot with our very im- proceeds of the amount given, forever revert to the perfect knowledge of nature's laws (which we are apt Trustees of the college in trust for the State, instead to regard as superior wisdom) interfere with or atem with impunity. This interfersult, we have only ourselves to thank for the conse- and a much larger number of pupils.

Everything in nature has its mission in the great | The Law regarding Commercial Masystem of her economy to fulfil, and all is richly balcreased in such myriads that in some countries the chum, fish guano, &c., nor to any other comm every possible way aid nature in enforcing them.

Agricultural Education in Ireland.

It may be a matter of surprise to some of our readers, that Agricultural Education in Ireland has attant than its agricultural interests, and in a matter tained a higher standard, and institutions where it is so largely affecting agriculture as the trade in fertiltaught have reached greater success than is the case izers, the farmers should be protected from swindlers." that country are under the control of a National The Awards of Committees at Local Board of Education, the Agricultural Department of which comprises the following scheme of instruction. (commencing with those elementary in their character, and advancing through the different grades;) 1st. hibition, have been placed in our hands for publica-Ordinary agricultural schools and school gardens; 24. First class agricultural schools under local manage- find in no one of them any statement of general interment; 8d. First class agricultural schools under the exclusive management of the Commissioners; 4th. The Albert National Institution at Glasnevin, near Dublin. Of the first, there are sixty-six, to which are attached farms or plats of land varying from one to fifty acres ergetic and intelligent farmers of Kennebec county, in extent. These schools are classed as "centres of and their capable wives, to see their names published primary instruction" in agriculture, and the students as receiving premiums for the best articles raised and are there fitted for reception into those of the grade above. There are eighteen schools in the second class, those under the management of local patrons) having farms attached, varying from eight to one hundred and seventy-two acres in extent. Of first class schools under the exclusive management of the National Board there are nineteen with farms varying from eight to one hundred and twiston, while at others the charge is but \$30 for the same privilege. Now we venture the assertion, if we should publish column after column of premiums awarded to Mr. White, in Aroostic, and, during the year keep in repsir, a watering trough beside the highway, well supplied with water, the farms varying from eight to one hundred and twiston, while at others the charge is but \$30 for the same privileges. Your old orchards when they should be in full leaf; what a sight the most of them present—the body covered with a mass of tangled brush, loose bark and suckers, and the tight a mass of tangled brush, loose bark and suckers, and the deal or they should be in full leaf; what a sight the most of them present—the body covered with a mass of tangled brush, loose bark and suckers, and the tight a mass of tangled brush, perhaps or what is worse, destitute of vigor and in a dying trough beside the highway, well supplied with water, the surface of which shall be two and one-half feet or more above the level of the ground, and easily accessible for horses and carriages, if the assessors that the highway tax "of any inhabitant who shall consum of rubbish, loose bark and suckers, and the tree when they should be in full leaf; what a sight the most of them present—the body covered with a mass of any inhabitant who shall consum of the highway tax "of any inhabitant who shall be two and one-half feet or the suckey of the present of any inhabitant who shall be two and one-half feet or the suckey of the present of any inhabitant who shall be two and one-half feet or the suckey of the provides (Chap. XVIII. Sec.

52,) that assessors of any town are there fitted for reception into those of the grade produced within the limits of the Society; and if we above. There are eighteen schools in the second class, should do this for one, all the other societies in the and tuition, while at others the charge is but \$30 for the same privileges. Each school has also a number of free scholarships which are filled by candidates admitted under fixed regulations. The Albert National Institution has a farm attached of about one hundred and seventy-nine acres. The average number of students yearly is about sixty, and many of the most forward pupils are sent out as working stewards to the largest and best managed farms, where they gain additional knowledge and experience in the practical details of farming. Some are also appointed by the Board of Education to the charge of the lower grades of schools just mentioned. The farm of the institution is sub-divided into many small farms, each under separate management, and the whole is self-supporting. The farms, so called, connected with these various schools, seem small to us A mericans, but when it ward pupils are sent out as working stewards to the

is remembered that in Ireland there are 129,000 persons whose holdings (rented farms) do not exceed five acres each, and 175,000 persons whose holdings are between five and fifteen acres each, it will be easily ur-

Industrial College Matters.

The present class of scholars in the Industrial College at Orono now numbers seventeen, the average In his entertaining work, "Wild Life under the ages of the pupils being eighteen years. Of the num-Equator," noticed by us some weeks since, Paul Du ber ten are sons of farmers or have been bred to farm

is devoted, has a chapter upon the Rashikouay ant, an Physiology and Hygiene, which have been remived insect an inch in length, most formidable in its char- with the highest approval by all the pupils. We acter, often marching through the country in a con- learn that Mr. Goodale will lecture the present term tinuous line that would be twelve hours passing a giv- on the general principles of Horticulture, including en point, attacking and devouring every living thing budding, grafting, and all pertaining to a practical

notice of the approach of an army of bashikousy they farm, gives us the most encouraging account of the flee to the swamps. Du Chaillu says: "When they students under his care. They enter into all the work enter a house they clear it of all living things.— in every department of labor with a hearty good will, Roaches are devoured in an instant. Rats and mice and seem to love and enjoy it. During the winter spring round the room in vain. An overwhelming they have hardly had work enough, and have very force of ants kills a strong rat in less than a minute or much felt the need of work shops and the facilities aftwo, and in an incredibly short time, despite the most forded thereby for becoming practically acquainted frantic struggles, its bones are stripped. Every liv- with the use of tools, and the construction of numbering thing in the house is devoured. Centipedes, scor- less articles of almost daily use upon all farms. These pions, small spiders cannot escape, and of this I was will be furnished as soon as the funds of the Institution glad. Thus they are in reality very useful, for with- shall warrant, as the providing of these shops enters out them the insects would become so numerous that into the general plan of the college, to be wrought out

The first meeting of the Board of Agriculture under written out in detail, is one that makes the person al-

kousy, from whom men flee as it approaches, is indeed be sufficient for the expenditures which the Trustees that he may live upon it with comfort. Were they to in carrying out their plans, and place the appointportion of this will be spent in completing the Labora-This fact exhibits the correctness of that principle tory building, a part, we presume will also be expend-

Correspondence is now being had with gentlemen ence should only be attempted after the most careful who, it is hoped will be secured for important places and diligent inquiry and investigation, and then if upon the Faculty of the College, and the next year such interence is made and proves of questionable re- will undoubtedly open with a good force of instructors.

nures.

anced and adjusted. When man by any of his acts The bill to "prevent fraud in the sale of commercial of despotism or vandalism interrupts these laws, the manures" has dodged through the regular routine of balance so equally poised, becomes thrown out of or- the House and Senate and become a law. Unlike the der. Thus by the wanton and thoughtless destruction Massachusetts bill, this act does not apply to porgy of small birds the noxious insects of all kinds destruc- chum, nor to any manure prepared exclusively from tive to farm crops have, during the past few years, in- fish, and sold under the different names of porgy former are protected by law, and even reared on pur- fertilizer sold at a price not exceeding one cent per nose to keep down these destructive insect focs. Even pound. It provides that every barrel, bag or parthe crow, which has been regarded by many farmers cel, containing fifty pounds or over, shall have affixed as injurious to their crops, is now generally believed to a printed label specifying the name of the manufacbe a friend rather than an enemy to the farmer, and turer or seller, his place of business, and the percentin this latter class is also to be placed the robin (about age which it contains of soluble phosphoric acid, which there has been so much discussion by fruit (phosphoric acid in any form or combination readily growers,) the blue jay, and even moles and field more. soluble in pure water;) insoluble phosphoric acid, True, the latter often injure young fruit trees to a (phosphoric acid in any combination which requires considerable extent, but the weight of evidence is now the action of acid upon it to render it soluble in pure strongly in their favor. The same law holds good in water,) and ammonia; that any person selling or regard to the destruction of our forests. The trees, keeping for sale commercial manures not labeled in in the clearing up of the land, have not been left accordance with the above provisions, or who shall standing to the extent they should have been, and affix a label specifying a larger percentage of the conthose who have trespassed upon the balance of nature stituents mentioned, wholly or in part than is actually in this respect are suffering the consequences. The contained in the manure "shall be punished by a fine courses of the winds and the amount of rain fall regu- of ten dollars for the first, and twenty dollars for the lated to a great extent by our forest trees, are broken second and each subsequent offence; to be recovered and interrupted, and we suffer from drouth, from the on complaint before any tribunal of competent jurisscorching heat of the sun, and from pieroing norther- diction;" that any purchaser of commercial manures ly winds. The work of re-growing these trees, a bearing a label as above mentioned, and which is found work requiring years of time, must be engaged in to to contain less than the percentage stated in the label, restore this balance of nature which has been disturb- "may recover from the seller, in an action for debt, ed by the woodman's axe. When we are wise we shall twenty-five cents for every pound of soluble phosphoric learn to disturb these laws as little as possible, and in acid; six cents for every pound of insoluble phosphoric acid, and thirty-five cents for every pound of ammonia deficient therein."

The Utica Herald is urging the importance of such a law upon the Legislature of New York, and justly remarks: "No interests of the State are more impor-

Fairs.

The Reports of the committees of the Kenneber County Agricultural Society, presented at its last ex-

Notes from Our Copy Drawer.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD. The weather record forwarded us for publication by our correspondent at Winterport, would, in the form in which it is sent, occupy too much of our room. It is very carefully made, but would interest comparatively few of our

"How to Make the Farm Pay." A book with this general title, having as a sub-title "The Farmer's Book of practical information on Agriculture, Stock-Raising, Fruit Culture, Special Crops, Domestic Economy and Family Medicine," has been upon our table for several weeks, awaiting notice. It is from the pen of Charles W. Dickerman, "assisted by Hor. Charles L. Flint, and other practical agricultural writers." The book is a "subscription book." and is seld only. L. Flint, and other practical agricultural writers."
The book is a "subscription book," and is sold only by the publishers' (Zieigler, McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia,) agents. It is one containing a considerable that when the branches are all taken off, there is an interest of the subscription book, and is sold only by the publishers' (Zieigler, McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia,) agents. It is one containing a considerable that when the branches are all taken off, there is an interest of the subscription book, and is sold only by the publishers' (Zieigler, McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia,) agents. amount of practical knowledge, although to our mind it attempts too much, and in many divisions leaves the inthe reader unsatisfied and compelled to seek the inwhich is detrimental to the tree if unable to elaborate. formation required from other sources. The engravings are no improvement to the volume, (being mainly old cuts previously used on tradesmen's circulars) surdity of taking off the whole top at one time; were seems to be confined to the opening chapter and to that on Dairy Stock, and it is needless to say, is satisfactorily performed, for whatever subject he touches, he brings to it the results of extensive observation, a wide range of reading, and good judgment. The voltage of the control of the setting and care of the orchard. In setting a tree do not set it deeper than is necessary to properly cover all the roots, immediately mulching the trees with hay, straw or some other substance.

PRACTICAL FLORICULTURE. Mr. Peter Henderson. (whose "Gardening for Profit" we have so often commended as the best treatise on the vegetable garden,) induced, no doubt, by the popularity of that work, has written a companion volume with the above title, which Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York, have published in the substantial style in which all their works are issued. The present work will be found a handy guide to the successful culture of florists' plants, and will be equally valuable to the control of the successful culture of florists' plants, and will be equally valuable to the make a free and healthy growth. It think our poorest meadow hay or straw worth twenty dollars per ton,

THE GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE. By J. Keech, Waterloo, N. Y. A plain and practical little treatise upon the management of the Vine. Pamphlet. Price 25 cents.

A Circular Mansion.

In a late issue of the Rural New Yorker appeared the plan and elevation of a circular mansion, designed by Mr. J. Wilkinson, an architect of some note, at poorest, as the best time to prune. I am satisfied

by Mr. J. Wilkinson, an architect of some note, at Baltimore, M.l., shout which a correspondent wishes our opinion. We may not be qualified to pass judgment upon the merits of the plan, and the author of ment upon the merits of the plan, and the author of ment upon the merits of the plan, and the author of ment upon the merits of the plan, and the author of ment upon the merits of the plan, and the author of ment upon the merits of the plan, and the author of ment upon the merits of the plan and elevation designed in the stalk. In cutting out the scion, place the

mit we are not pleased with it. Even if a man were able to put into a house all the money it would cost, we would not advise him to build such a dwelling. A circular house will always cost much more than one built in any other form, and for our climate the outside surface of rooms exposed to the severities of the cold season is much greater than would be the case. side surface of rooms exposed to the severities of the cold season is much greater than would be the case with the form usually employed. This for the northern States would be a serious objection. The plan has no convenience, nothing like the sensible, home-like air of a private dwelling; and the clevation has not even the merit of beauty to recommend it in tour view," at least. Architects, like other men, sometimes build castles in the air, or upon paper, and we can but regard this as one of the latter kind. We believe the plan would be discarded by every sensible gentleman about to build.

Law regarding Watering Troughs.

In some localities frow over in a short time. We see different ways recommended for cutting and preserving scious; but I have never found any so good as the following: I cut my scious in November, or before the ground frecess up; selecting a place on the ground where I am sure no water will stand, I spread them out in a layer of from one to two inches thick, nicely covering them with sods. In this way I keep them without any trouble, in a perfect condition to set, until July. Very many will remember and regret the poor success of scious cut and preserved the usual way, and ret the last spring, while those cut and set as recommended above, did as well as I ever knew scious to do in any former season.

In some localities trace. Being thas covered the wound will grow over in a short time.

We see different ways recommended for cutting and preserving scious; but I have never found any so good as the following: I cut my scious in November, or before the ground frecess up; selecting a place on the ground where I am sure no water will stand, I spread them out in a layer of from one to two inches them, will be ground where I am sure no water will stand, I spread them out in a layer of from one to two inches them, and the level in a layer of from one to two inches the ground where I am sure no water will stand, I spread them out in a layer of from one to two inches the ground where I am sure no water

Please inform me through the columns of the FARM-

Please inform me through the columns of the Fanal I. Will now give my views on the condition of the several road districts, in towns throughout the State.

A. M.

I will now give my views on the condition of old orchards and the remedies to be applied. The sad condition in which we see the most of our old orchards and orchard grounds, is suggestive of the condition to be applied. Look at our old orchards

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer. On Orcharding.

I am a practical farmer and have for many years readers as it is. A monthly report of the weather, given in a condensed form, embracing the mean temperature of the month, with the maximum and minimum, a comparison with past seasons, prevailing
winds, record of casual phenomena, arrival of birds, winds, record of casual phenomena, arrival of birds, opening of leaves, &c., would be of interest, and we will find room for it should you see fit to furnish it.

A NATIVE Cow. A correspondent who signs himself "A Maine Boy," writing from Brownville, under date of 25th Feb. says he has a little native cow three years old the present spring, that dropped her first calf last June, which gave last summer, (when in a poor pasture) a ten quart pail full of milk at a milking. The past winter, with no feed but dry hay, no roots or provender, she has made four pounds of butter per week in addition to the milk used in the family. Renovating Fauit Teres. In answer to the same correspondent we would say that we can give no bester directions for the general improvement of old non-bearing, dilapidated apple trees, than to put in force some of the means he has suggested. When trees have very thick tops, thin them out judiciously, that the sun may be let in among the branches, and the surplus sap go to form fruit buds. Graft those that do not yield good fruit. Dig about the trees, loosening the soil and working in a quantity of well decomsurplus sap go to form fruit buds. Graft those that do not yield good fruit. Dig about the trees, loosening the soil and working in a quantity of well decomposed manure. If the bark of old trees is rough and scaly, scrape it off, (scraping lightly in order not to injure the under bark) and wash the trunk of the tree with a solution of whale-oil soap.

New Publications.

But little to feed upon in the cold subsoil. Do not put your nursery on better ground than that on which you would expect a fair crop of corn. Keep the ground expect a fair crop of corn. Keep the ground well stirred and free from weeda and grass. Rub off all perpendicular side shoots, and allow no sprouts or suckers to gain around the heel of the tree. In pruning the nursery, have particular reference to encouraging and training three or four suitable limbs for engrafting. Never engraft or bud in the nursery, except, per haps, some very slow-growing, fire, hard-wooded variety, for the reason that a single bud or scion is forced too rapidly by so large a

notwithstanding one has been "painted and engraved it not for latent buds that sometimes become developed, expressly" for the work, and another is (we quote the we might as well take the lungs and diggestive orwords of the book itself) 'not surpassed by any ever published in this country.' That part of the author-

wide range of reading, and good judgment. The volume is with much propriety dedicated to "John Johnston of Geneva, N. Y., the Veteran promoter of all their proper place in the soil. If you set a tree that Magricultural Improvement in this country." south, that the sun may not fall too vertically upon (whose "Gardening for Profit" we have so often comamateur or professional flower gardener. It is illus-trated by truthful engravings, and is sold for \$1.50. to set hair on cattle. Lice and moss should be kept

it might possibly take us to task for doing so; but as our correspondent says he would "be happy to see our views," we will make him happy for a moment, even at the risk of provoking the displeasure of the architect.

We have given the plan some study, and must admit we are not placed with it. Even if a man were

mit we are not pleased with it. Even if a man were Sun scald, canker or bark blight may be remedied

no sure practicable way to prevent his making a lodgment. The best remedy I have found is unmitigated vigilance with the knife and narrow chisel.

I will now give

tical in its place." So, by declining to publish them, we are not only following out a rule some time since established by the conductors of the Farren, but we believe we are taking that course which will be most attisfactory to all its readers.

A Scasonable Hint.

To the following, from our practical correspondent S. N. T., we desire to direct the special attention of all who have fruit or valuable shade trees upon their grounds:

"Perhaps it may be a good time to remind some of all who have young fruit or shade trees and shrubs buried in the deep mow hanks and liable to be the purpose. Tincture of arnica universally used for word suppose the purpose. Tincture of arnica universally used for the special and resing and descent the present is an excellent time to out soions when they can be resched from the hard it drifts on cool mornings."

ground. And now the question trise, lov shall this be done? I answer, in my opinion the cheapest and most effective way is by top-dressing and mulching. By this process we avoid disturbing the roots or barking the body which cannot be said of plowing, if we plow never so carefully. The chief object in plowing is to kill the grass and loseen the ground. Now we procure this object by mulching quite as well as by plowing and at less expense. The most of us cut, or may out, tons of hav or straw almost worthless as

plowing and at less expense. The most of us cut, or may out, tons of hay or straw almost worthless as feed, which if applied to the orchard answers the triple purpose of killing the grass, loosening the ground and finally makes a good dressing for the trees. Besides this, it keeps the ground moist, prevents the escape of all salts and nitrates arising from the ground. Also absorbe and retains ammonis from the atmosphere. We will now figure a little on the expense of manuring and mulching. One cord of manure worth four dollars will dress, say eight trees; one ton of hay worth four dollars, will mulch sixteen nure worth four dollars will dress, say eight trees; one ton of hay worth four dollars, will mulch sixteen irees, making seventy-five cents per tree for manure and mulching, or about the price of three pecks of good apples. Brother farmers, I affirm of what I have seen when I say the effects of the foregoing treatment will be seen for many years, in the shape of vigorous trees well loaded with fruit.

of vigorous trees well loaded with fruit.

I am aware there are many points in this subject on which I have not touched, but as I have already made my communication longer than I intended, I will close by saying I hope every orchardist will consider this subject, and inquire if there is any other operation on the farm that will pay as well as the renovating of our orchards, and if by so doing, one man is led in the right direction then shall I not have written in vain. ritten in vain. Winthrop, Feb. 10, 1869.

[Foreign Correspondence of the Maine Farmer.

The Rural Economy of France.-No. 2. The scientific world may be said to be concentrating its attention on the comparative value of chemical animal for the purposes of the dairy, and knowing that the wear and tear upon his cow when she goes to work, is to be as great as that upon himself when he the rotating of crops whose analysis indicate sympa-thetic relations. Farm yard manure has not fallen in

to favor as therapeutic agents in the treatment

sbandry than France; knowing this, it is not suryears the number of sheep reared in the country has been on the decline, the cause being, the incapacity of the shepherds. The new school will be founded of the shepherds. The new school will be founded apon one of the State farms in the north of France, famous for its D.shley rams, and Dishley merinoes. the end of this period, and 300 francs, the equivalent of their wages. They will attend lectures on all that belongs to the Ovine race, and will be instructed in realing, writing and arithmetic. The director will be M. Daubenton, the first authority on sheep in France Other schools will be established in other parts of the Empire.

stree of Ms 6 1808 31, John Ball 22, at the time of sorvening the street was four years old, and is dam was eight years old. Gen. Smith also sired Red Lady 24, when he was three years old. She was cut of Red Lady at three years of age. The dam of Roan Lady, Madonna 5th, was six years old.

Mr. Percival says: "From my limited experience, I will we convision that the nearest water than the converted that the nearest water of the same of t

laily removed from Paris.

Proprietors in France, can at any time receive by

daily removed from Paris.

Proprietors in France, can at any time receive by means of a society in Paris, loans on two-thirds of the value of their property, at three and four per cent, repayable over a long series of years. In the centre of the empire, as well as in other parts, where the land is poor, the proprietor furnishes the dead stock for a farm, and divides the profits with his tenant, This is called the Metayer system—somewhat analogous to what exists, as we shall see, in Russia, but in every way reprehensible. The tenant has no self-interest, no independence. It is an ingenious plan of "grinding" on both sides.

Since Nancheon's colchysted decrees at Berlin, in six; Buddy, sire three, dam four; Nun, sire eleven, dam Sire and dam four; Sunday, sire ten, dam four; Nun, sire eleven, dam Sire, Nancheon's colchysted decrees at Berlin, in six; Buddy, sire three, dam five; Yolola, sire ten,

The is colled the Metager system—somewhat analogs, but in severy my repredicable. The sumant base are placed in the profit of the severy my repredicable. The sumant base are placed in the severy my repredicable in the sumant base are placed in the severy my repredicable. The sumant base are placed in the severy my repredicable in the sumant base are placed in the severy my repredicable. The sumant base are placed in the severy my repredicable in the sumant base are placed in the severy my repredicable in the severy my repredicable in the severy man and the several decrease in the severy man and the several decrease in the

Part 2. Dr. George B. Loring says: "There is no doubt that he use of young males in breeding in New England, about a farm has generally been considered a nui-sance. He does not give any milk, he does not make any beef, neither does he do any work; but is a sort cows and gets out of the world, the better everybody is pleased. That has been the feeling with regard to breading animals, among the great m jority of New Fordered formers. England farmers.

Where the art of breeding has been applied wholly

to the purposes of producing beef, and the animal has been fed liberally for that purpose, a young male has managed to do his work decently, and possibly, with managed to do his work decently, and possibly, with fair and moderate usage, to keep himself along in good condition. That can be done; but the best Short Horn breeders in England will test what the stock may be, and then wait until the animal becomes more mature before they use him to any considerable extent. But there is a class of breeding where all the functions are to be developed for a prior number: functions are to be developed for a prior purpose; where in order to secure the object in view, the con-stitution of the female must be entirely developed, and that is in the production of dairy cattle in Scot-land. There the farmer pursues an entirely different

goes to work, and if she gives from fifteen to twenty quarts of milk a day during the milking season, she is making a draft upon the system which nothing but the best constitution can endure. He never uses his in store for farmers. Some experiments at the Government schools are pending, which promise to be interesting. French capital is to be employed to work the veritable quarries of phosphate of lime in Spain; Prussia and Hungary are to supply the potash; Peru the nitrates, and Coke manufactures the sulphate of ammonia. rising that the Emperor has decided upon opening a transmit a good strong constitution to his offspring. In this part of the business of breeding, I have no In this part of the business of breeding, I have no question that our cattle have been injured by the use of young males."

It will be open to all France; the pupils will serve an apprenticeship of two years, receiving a certificate at the end of this period, and 300 france, the equivalent of the received at the end of this period, and 300 france, the equivalent of the received at the time of the received at the receiv

the morning by the contractor's carts as manure. The night soil is collected according to three systems, in a reservoir, which is pumped out periodically, and conveyed in large barrels to the suburbs, where it is made into poudrette, and sold for five francs per 22 galls, or sold in its fiquid state. It is also collected in iron cylinders or strong small barrels hermetically closed with plaster of Paris. The same companies prepare sulphate of ammonia, and animal black from the carcasses of deceased animals, sell dried blood, horn clippings, &c. Well, a company from Brussels is in course of formation to buy up all these systems, and completely revolutionize the water-closet system of the city—4wo thousand tons of fecal matters being daily removed from Paris.

Proprietors in France, can at any time receive by

the reproductive organa."

One thing more may perhaps properly belong to this topic, and that is the fainting of the mother's blood, or the influence of the first conception on the after progeny. What I mean by this is, if you have a Jersey heifer, and wish only to get the milk, you put her to a scrub bull of no known breed, and get what you want, viz, milk. If you should afterwards wish to get a thoroughbred calf, the probability is, you would make a failure, as her after progeny would partake in a greater or less degree the qualities of that first conception. The same thing has been observed in the horse, the sheep and the dog. But as this subject will probably be treated at length by others during the Farmers' Convention, I leave it in their hands. ing the Farmers' Convention, I leave it in their hands, only saying to you, if you wish to breed thoroughbreds, of whatever class of animals, do not attempt to breed anything else in connection with them, if you

do not wish them to degenerate. After all this array of testimony which I have pre-sented to you, in which more than three-fourths of our ost celebrated animals are proved to be from fully most celebrated animals are proved to be from fully developed parents, is it not reasonable to conclude that the only sure way to improve the different breeds of our domestic animals, is to use only such and such for breeders? and if animals can be improved by the use of proper selections of those which have arrived at maturity, will they not by the same laws degenerate by a free and indiscriminate use of the young and undeveloped? I have been asked, during the past year, by a disbeliever in thoroughbred animals, why our different races of wild animals do not degenerate and eventually become extinct? and why the mustang of Mexico, and the wild horse of the Western prairie have not degenerated since their first discovery? An-imals taken from their native forests and domesticated mais taken from their native forests and domesticated by any stock breeder who thoroughly understands his business, can, in a few generations, be so entirely changed in almost every respect as to be hardly named in the same category. —All animals in their native wilds are led by their own instincts to destroy all the weakly of both sexes, and breed only after they arrive at full maturity.

at full maturity.

The Mexican mustang and wild horse of the West are not natives of this continent. The first horses known in North America were those that so surprised the aborigines of Mexico during its conquest by the Spaniards. All our wild horses doubtless sprang from the Spanish blood horse of the sixteenth century; and I presume no one will contend that it is not a degenerate race from that celebrated stock. Probably they natural instincts, since becoming acclimated and completely in the state of nature, teaching them what to do for their own preservation. Thus it is that Nature does her own work faithfully; but when we take that work into our own hands, many of us show by our own want of success, that we really know less than the animals themselves, led only by their own natural

Having extended this article much beyond what I mating extended this article much beyond what I satisfyed at its commencement, and still but scarcely made a beginning in this most necessary work, I may perhaps be pardoned when you consider my own limited experience and what the urgency of the case demands. Hoping those upon whom I have drawn so largely will excuse me, I will conclude by urging upon up farmers and sick hyperdext to give this which ur farmers and stock-breeders to give this that attention which it evidently demands, and by sideling they may prevent many of those evils and fail-

On a great variety of subjects connected with farmg, very much can be learned by simple experiments, ch as farmers can try with little expense and

Questions as to the depth seed preforming different farm operations, the comparative yield of different varieties, the kind, quantity and quality of food for animals, etc., can be cettled much more satisfactorily by experiments than by reasoning on general principles, or theorizing, valuable as these may be. But care should be taken to have the result

hould have been tried.

Such experiments lose much of their value if there e shy guess work about the preparation or the result.

Ve remember to have had an account sent us of an experiment, in which "about a pint of wheat had been sown in rows about a rod long, and the yield was a each other and the exact result ascertained, some practical value would have been attached to the ex-

Test the seed, unless it be known to be good. To sprinkle on a known number of seeds, lay a piece of muslin over them; and put a light layer of sand upon it; keep all moist, and after a few days see how many seeds germinate. Before sowing clover, practice taking a pinch for a cast between the thumb and fingers, ing a pinch for a cast between the thumb and fingers, doing it many times, until the same quantity is taken each time. The chief advantage of sowing upon a light full of snow is, that the evenness and the regularity of the cast may be seen. To sow well requires practice. The field should be paced, the amount of seed estimated, then measured out and divided, for a seed estimated, then measured out and divided, for a seed estimated of the seed of t beginner, into as many equal parcels as he will need to test the accuracy of his sowing. It is best for ev-ery raw hand to sow half the entire lot of seed, mak-ing it cover the whole field, and then going at right angles to sow the other half. A good way is, to wait until the seed starts and shows spots which have too little and then scatter on some additional seed, so as remedy the defect.—American Agriculturist.

Renovating Old Currant Bushes.

The American Agriculturist gives the following The American Agriculturist gives the following hints:—"Old currant bushes are among the most unpromising things with which one has to deal; their tangled and mishapen stalks present a puzzle to the novice. Whatever is done should be undertaken during the first mild spell, as the currant pushes very early. The bush will probably have numerous shoots starting from below ground, or near the surface; out out all but four or six of these, according to the size of the plant, leaving only the most healthy looking ones, and taking care to have these as equally distant as possible. The fruit is borne on wood two or more years old. One-year-old wood is distinguished by its different color and small buds. Cut out all weak shoots of this kind, and shorten the stronger ones two-thirds or one-half. Manure around the bushes, and when dry weather approaches, mulch. Make the old bushes do their best, and start a new plantation which will come into bearing in two years."

In reply to my inquiry through the Farmer for the cause of the failure of scions in Maine this season, "J. W. G." says the trouble was probably in the scions or in setting them. I think it was not in setting them, as I have set more or less every season for twenty years past, with good success till the past spring. My scions were properly taken care of after they were cut, and were set with usual care and in thrifty young trees, yet one half of them died, and those that did live had a sickly look. A gentleman in Kennebec county, who has had thirty years experience in the business, setting some years as many as eighty to one hundred thousand exions, estimates the scions were winter killed before they were out, and recommends that they be cut before severe cold weath-

The Country Gentleman gives the following di-

"Make bags of unbleached 'factory,' put the ham a, and then put in a layer of fine soft hay all around

The Maint Farmer.

Augusta, Saturday, March 20, 1869

TERMS OF THE MAINT PARMER \$2,00 in advance, or \$2,50 if not paid within three months of the date of Squareption. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

All payments made by subscribers to the FARRIER will be cred apen the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, show the time to which he has paid, and will Sonstitute, pases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

83" A subscriber desiring to change the post effic his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which if has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

COLLECTORS' NOTICE.

Mr. S. N. Tanen will canvase the County of Ken the months of February and March. Mr. S. I. Small. will call upon subscribers in V during the month of February.

The Forty-Eighth Legislature.

The forty-eighth "general Court" of Maine co nenced on the 5th day of January, and adjourne last Saturday, after a session of sixty-seven days. The first fourteen days, however, were entirely absorbe in the great senatorial contest, pending which all leg-islation was necessarily impeded. What has been accomplished since the termination of that exciting canvass, will not, it is to be feared, be regarded, on the whole, as highly creditable to the wisdom, liberality and efficiency of the legislators of Maine. Indeed it has been suggested by some disappointed and ill-natured "Jobber" that the following clause from Common Prayer, would have been peculiarly appropriate, and should have been repeated by the members on the morning of adjournment: "We have left undone those things which we ought to have done; and we have done those things which we ought not to have done.' And yet it is not improbable that a candid examination of the doings of the winter will disclose about as much legislation that is just and expedient as has been effected, on the average, in former years.

There have been few social or industrial question of magnitude and importance to engage the special attention of the Legislature. It is true that the jobbers organized their forces systematically, and laid their plans adroitly. The machinery of the "Rings" was everywhere in motion, and the manipulation of the "men inside politics" was generally seen. In short, a "lobby" was maintained, which in the political character and standing of its members and the lavish extent of its expenditures, has not often been surpassed. Yet it is believed that in considering all these questions, the members have been far more successful in resisting improper influences than many of their predecessors. They have given the "third house" a hearing and doubtless obtained much valuable information, but they have not generally yielded to its seductive influences. There have been the usual number of time servers and champions of Fortune who never act but when her "ladyship" is by to teach them safety; but on the whole we are inclined to the opinion that whatever in this appears unwise and illiberal or like retrogression, should be ascribed to the personal character of the members, and not to outside influence. There has been more evidence of honesty than of intelligence in their deliberations.

The bill for the repeal of the law regulating the rate of interest in this State was defeated because of a jealous fear that a law allowing parties to make their own contracts would operate to the advantage of the capitalist, and to the injury of the working-man. It is believed that a proper understanding of the elements of social science would have led to a different

The proposition of a State Constabulary has be strangled by a Committee of Conference, probably through the combined influence of honest conviction and party considerations.

trays a discreditable purpose to go back a third of a century and re-establish the gallows in Maine. It is not believed that this action faithfully represents the enlightened sentiment of the State; the practical operation of the law will however, not be materially different from the old one.

The prayer of the Portland and Kennebec R. R. Co. for an amendment to their charter, authorizing an extension of the road from Skowhegan directly to Solon, was refused by a small majority. The reasons assigned for the defeat of this bill are as varied as the interests and prejudices of the different parties and localities. The result however, has given evidence of the rapid growth of a power in the State which threatens ultimately to overshadow all other interests, and unless the people awake to the danger in season to avert it, will eventually dictate and control legislation for its own exclusive advantage and aggrandizement. The example of other States in this respect, ought to be a warning to Maine,

Something has been done for education. The hill providing for County supervisorships for schools, and for County institutes. These two reforms, though not embracing all that ought to be done for our common schools, will contribute greatly to their efficiency. Superintendent Johnson is entitled to the gratitude of the friends of education throughout the State for the vigor with which he has pushed these and other measures of educational reform. The dissecting bill, which will soon be laid

our readers in full, indicated a disposition on the part of the Legislature to rise above prejudice, and to do something for the promotion of Medical Science in this State. The bill is humanely and carefully guarded, and if candidly considered must be favorably received by the people.

But the matter which gave special zest to the cling proceedings of the Senate was the bill authorizing the Oldtown and Bangor R. R. Co. to extend the road to tide water in Bangor.

The adoption of the minority report, signed only by he unshaken Senator from Sagadahoc, over the major-ity report, signed by nine members of the committee, and advocated by the sprightly Senator from Waldo was halled by the "orphan boys" of Bangor as a "glorious viotory," and colebrated Friday night before adjournment with becoming festivities.

But the scene has changed in our city. Our hote are almost empty, and a feeling of quietude and a ense of lonelines possess the few who linger.

The rush of office-seekers to Washington is said ident wherever he may be, at his residence or at the White House; they invade the dwellings of Congressmen at all hours of the day and night; they crowd the Capitol; they swarm the Departments, and waylay everybody in their anxiety to secure letters or signatures which may be serviceable to them. Some of them want foreign missions or Consulates; others post offices; others situations in the revenue service, and others hold out their hands imploringly for any position, the pay, emoluments or stealings of which will enable them to live without work. Large delegations of these office-hunters are said to be from New York and Philadelphia, but the great majority came from the Great West. President Grant has been forced, in self-defence, to order that none but Senators and Repwes will be received between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock in the forencon. Between eleven and twelve the doors will be open to the public. In the afternoon none will be admitted except member of the Cabinet and such persons as have been request ed by the President to call.

Among the distinguished men which the Kennebec Journal office numbers among its graduates are the new Minister to France and the present Speaker of the House of Representatives. Hon. E. B. Washburne served an apprenticeship in the office, and Mr. Blaine was its editor for several years before

Hon. L. M. Monning with his family ret rom Washington on Friday last. He appears in ex-ellent health and spirits.

Lydia, widow of the late Lyman Beecher, D. D., died in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the age of 80 years.-Mrs. Beecher was the second wife of the Doctor.

limited by law.

Within the scope of this authority it is incumbent upon the City Council, so far as practicable, to provide for the material interests, safety and happiness, of all our citizens by a faithful discharge of the duties thereof, and by the selection of subordinate officers of ability, integrity and discretion. We can only hope to secure or deserve the confidence and support of our intelligent citizens, by a disregard on our part of private, selfsh and personal interests.—respect for the

intelligent citizens, by a disregard on our part of private, selfish and personal interests,—respect for the cqual rights of others, and a sincere desire for the best good of all.

By the report of the City Auditor for 1868, the apparent total debt of the city was \$393,458.21. This included interest (on loans due during the year.) \$22,000, and the city's proportion of mortgage on the Augusta House, \$9,600. The Augusta House and the interest of the city therein having since passed into other hands, and all liability of the city for any portion of the amount due on the mortgage thereon, into other hands, and all liability of the city for any portion of the amount due on the mortgage thereon, having been extinguished—these items amounting to \$31,600, being deducted—would leave the actual total amount of the debt, at the close of the municipal year ending March 14, 1868, \$861,858.21. The amount of this debt, according to the best data I have been able to obtain, has not probably been materially increased or diminished during the past year, and the present indebtedness of the city will not probably exceed \$365,000.

d \$365,000 coed \$365,000.

The claim of the city against the State for reimbursement under the act of March 7, 1868, providing for the equalization of municipal war debts for men furnished for the military service of the United States of about \$80,000, has been duly presented by the late Mayor, and I learn from Gen. Hodsdon, to whom the presecution of this claim has been enwhom the prosecution of this claim has been entrusted, that about \$35,000 will ultimately be

While the indebtedness of the city is comparatively large;-having been recently largely increased by the very liberal contribution for the development and improvement of the water power within our limits,—it is confidently believed that the future growth and prosperity of our city has been thereby secured. The contemplated improvements on this power are understood to be in as rapid a stage of execution as the permanent good of all interested would require. In view of the present state of our finances, I can only urge the duty and necessity of a rigid system of economy in every department. Having carefully made the represent state of our finances, I can only urge the duty and necessity of a rigid system of economy in every department. Having carefully made the requisite appropriations, we shall with equal care, if possible, keep all expenditures within the limits thus assigned. In my judgment, public necessity rather than private convenience, should control our actions, as a general rule, in all expenditures of the public

Although the city is by law obliged to raise and expend annually not less than one dollar for each inhabitant for the support of schools therein, the City Council have directly an experient therein, the City habitant for the support of schools therein, the City Council have directly no control thereof, the supervision of the schools in the Village District being vested in a board of directors, with the same powers of school agents and superintending school committee, to whom the management of the schools in the other districts in the city is confided. Important aid, however, can be rendered these officers by the proper enforcement of rendered these officers by the proper enforcement of the ordinance relating to truant children. To allow these children, who are as frequently the victims of evil influences over which they have little or no con-trol as of their own misconduct, to haunt our streets and grow up in ignorance, unprotected and unprovided for, would not only be a direct infringement of the dictates of benevolence, but a neglect of a manifest duty. According to the census of 1868, the number of scholars in the Village District was 1224, and in the

other twenty-three districts in the city, 1220: While the scholars are thus nearly equally divided, their the scholars are thus nearly equally divided, their comparative advantages are very unequal. Although the superior advantages of the system of graded schools in the Village District cannot now be extended to all other portions of the city without subjecting the tax payers to a burden which they would be unwilling to bear, it is believed that this system could be advantageously established by some of the larger districts, or by two or more districts uniting for this purpose under the special act of 1823, or the subsection.

can be more judiciously expended, is a question de-manding your ecrious consideration.

By an act of the Legislature approved February 14, 1868, the provision of the act of 1867, authorizing and requiring the Mayor with the approval of the Board of Aldermen, to appoint a commissioner to take charge of the Kennebec bridge, was repealed. Al-though this bridge and the approaches thereto are to remain forever a highway, it is not included within the limits of the district assigned to either of the street commissioners. I therefore recommend that immediate provision be made for the care and protec-tion of this valuable attracture, and that the requisite power therefor be vested in some special department under such restrictions as you shall deem necessary. Recognizing to its fullest extent the right of private

judgment as to the duty and expediency of probibiting or licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors, the constitutional right of the Legislature to regulate or probibit altogether such sale having been repeatedly affirmed by the highest judicial tribunals, cannot now oe considered an open question. This principle of prohibition established by act of Congress in 1834 and reaffirmed in 1847, was, it is believed first adopted by reammed in 1947, was, it is tented in the cour Legislature as a matter of State policy; and I think we may safely assume that our State will be one of the last to abandon it. Regardless however, of anor the last to abandon it. Regardless however, of anticipated legislation for the suppression of intemperance and kindred evils, the duty, specially enjoined by statute,—of the municipal officers and constables of towns and cities to promptly enforce existing laws against drinking houses, gambling rooms and houses of ill-fame, is imperative.

Our registion as the carried of the State against drinking houses, gambling rooms and houses of ill-fame, is imperative.

Our position as the capital of the State, annually increasing in wealth and population, and the varied interests of our city, industrial, educational and finan-

The full, clear, and comprehensive report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, will furnish

The reports of the several other departments referred you by the last City Council which I have had no to you by opportunity to examine, will undoubtedly give you full information relative to the detailed operations of

SAMUEL TETCOMB. The following officers were elected. City Clerk-Joseph Noble. City Marshall-F. L. Farrington Treasurer and Collector—Thomas Little.
City Pysician—W. Scott Hill.
City Solicitor—W. P. Whitehouse.
Assessors—Joseph W. Patterson, J. W. North, Joh

City Auditor-Samuel W. Lane. Supt. School Committee Rev. C. F. Penn Street Commissioners—Water Side, Loton East Side, John E. Ward. Chief Engineer of Fire Department—P. O. Vickery; First Assistant—Daniel Herney. Second Assistant—Hiram Ellis.

New City Government.

The members elect of the two branches of the City Council met at the Comman Council Room at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, 15th inst., where the qualifying oath of office was administere 1.

The Common Council organised by the election of George E. Weeks, Esq., as President, and Levi Page as Clerk.

Bubsequently, in Joint Convention, the Mayor elect, Samuel Titoomb, Esq., appeared, and the qualifying oath of office having been administered, he proceeded to deliver the following

A D D R E S S:

Gentlemen of the City Council:—

In the administration of the municipal affairs of our life terror country of the Council section of the latest and the qualifications of the council section of the municipal affairs of our life terror country of the City Council sections of the municipal affairs of our life terror country of the country of t

Folsom, F. H. Tibbetts.

Scalers of Leather—A. D. Locke, Erastus Haskell,
John Lawrence, James Flagg, James Webber, Stephen
Deering, J. W. Cross, A. J. Reynolds.

City Marshall Farrington nominated the following
Police officers, and their nomination was confirmed:

Benj. Gardner, E. W. Getchell, John E. Ward, John
W. Denning, W. H. Smith, H. A. Case, D. C. Stone.

THE CABINET RECONSTRUCTED. The Pres'dent' Cabinet has been reorganized and probably on a permanent basis, by the nomination and confirmation Hamilton Fisk of New York, for Secretary of State George S. Boutwell, of Massachusets as Secretary the Treasury, and Gen. John A. Rawling of Gor Grant's staff, as Secretary of War in place of Schofield After due consideration it was not thought advisable

o repeal the law which rendered Mr. Stewart ineligible

o the office of Secretary of the Treasury, or to tal

any decisive imeasures to exempt him from its operation. He therefore tendered his resignation and was accepted by the President. Mr. Boutwell's apwhole as one of the most judicious that could have been made. It will not of course be at all satisfac tory to the political "rings" to see two such importhe Treasury filled by citizens of Massachusetts; and the fact that they have been so filled, has given rise to the rumor that Judge Hoar's appointment was only provisional. But it must be remembered that President Grant has not been controled by the usual nolitical and social considerations in the formation of his Cabinet, but by the idea of fitness and efficiency.

Hamilton Fish, the new Secretary of State, wa born in New York city in 1809, graduated at Columbia College, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1830. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1837, was representative in Congress from 1843 to 1845, Governor of New York in 1849 and Senator in Congress from 1851 to 1856. He is a gentleman of great wealth and liberal culture. He has travelled in Europe extensively of late years, and has consequently been less prominent in polities than formerly. He

was a Whig in old times when such things were. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, wa brought prominently before the country by his conas a farmer boy, but afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits for twenty years. He was Governor of the State in 1851 and 1852, and member of Congress and an active member of the Judiciary Cemmittee in 1862. His financial views coincide generally with those that prevail throughout New England and New

Gen. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, is said to be a man of extraordinary ability, and scholarship He can make a speech or dictate a dispatch with a readiness and literary finish of which Gen. Grant is of course incapable. His more general culture and wide range of information will render him a valuable companion for President Grant.

A despatch from Washington brings the unexpected intelligence as we go to press, that Gen. Rawlins has resigned the office of Secretary. No reason is given for his sudden withdrawal from the Cabinet, and no announcement is made in regard to his suc-

The performances of the velocipedists at the exhibition in Granite Hall on Saturday evening last, were of the most novel and interesting character. The Hall was crowded with spectators to witness the comwritten recommendations of municipal officers and Superintending School Committee, as shall, so far as practicable, remedy the gross injustice, by which the second daring and amusing feats. This prize was compracticable, remedy the gross injustice, by which "the money appropriated to different districts ranges from \$4.90 to \$460.60, and the amount of instruction ment of the new forciled which is the management of the new forciled which is ment of the new fangled vehicle, yet by general consent young Stinson was the most accomplished of necessary expenditures for repairs thereof, large. Whether any, and if any, what system can be adopted by which the money needed to keep our highways, streets and sidewalks in a state of thorough repair, can be more judiciously expended, is a question despite the most accomplished of them all. The prize for the slowest riding, also a silver goblet, was given to Mr. George Small, the only rider who succeeded in making the circuit prescribed by the rules. This was a most difficult performance, and won the hearty applause of the audience. The distance, - feet, was performed in three minutes, or at the rate of one mile per hour-slow enough! The third prize, a silver card receiver, for the fastest riding, was handsomely won by Walter W. Morse, who rode one-third of a mile in 1.49. Twelve competitors entered for this prize.

The exhibition was so successful that, as seen by the advertisement, the proprietors are encouraged to repeat the performance on Saturday evenng next, on which occasion four prizes will be conended for, and several new and daring feats will be introduced not heretofore attempted.

COUNTING HOUSE EDITION OF WEBSTER'S DICTIONA ay. We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., New York, for a copy of the latest issued edition of Webster's Counting House Dictionary. It is a large octavo, of 630 pages, strongly and handsomely bound, and is specially designed and adapted for use in the family, the office and the counting-house, and among all who might desire to obtain a comprehensive dictionary of small size and cost. The present revision of this work, which was originally published in 1856, has been made by Mr. William A. Wheeler of Brunswick, and a graduate of Bowdoin College. The volume comprises a ccpious and careful selection of English words in actual use at the present day, shows their correct orthograof much value to the student and the general reader. Wood outs selected and engraved expressly for the work are also freely introduced, and will be found something more useful than mere embellishment. copious appendix is not the least valuable portion of volume, comprising among other matters useful and important to business men a series of Commercial Tables, the product of original research and compilations from the best sources. Take it altogether, it is lecidedly the most convenient, cheap and comprehensive dictionary ever published.

Vickery's report of the condition and operations of the Fire Department in this city for the year ending March 13, 1869. During the year there have been twenty-three fires and alarms which have caused a and during the past year.

I avail myself of this opportunity to tender my thanks to the late Mayor for his courtesy and kindness, for his valuable suggestions, and for his continued interest in all the matters pertaining to the weltotal loss of \$6,179, on which there was an insurance to the amount of \$8,039, so that the total loss by fire smallest that the city has sustained for several years. the usual repairs made upon the engines, &c. The building of a reservoir on State street near the Court Supreme rules of the universe for all temporary ings, and humbly seeking his aid, protection, and guidance. I shall esteem it a privilege if I shall be permitted by an earnest purpose and faithful enfeavor so to discharge its duties as to meet their county would be willing to assume half the expense. The suggestions of Mr. Vickery in relation to the necessity for the building of a new Engine House, are strongly put by him, and ought to be heeded by the City Council. Other suggestions and recomm tions are made in the report which should be once adopted to place the Department in a condition of thorough efficiency.

EUROPEAN & NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY. Ser tor Hamlin, on Wednesday last, presented a memor al from Gorge II. Jewett, President of the Eur & North American Railway Company, setting forth the advantages which the construction of that road ican Provinces to the United States. They ask, of claims made over to them by Maine and Massa Fence Viewers—Eben Packard, William Robbins, Albert Bolton, Jeremiah Bean, John H. Huney, Stophen Folson, George Dudley, J. N. Wade, Asa Townsend, Milton E. Libby, O. C. Whitehouse.

Viewers of Hoops and Slaves—Freeman Barker, Eara Emory, Reuben Smith.

Committee on Foreign Relations. Items of State News.

We learn from a despatch to the Lewiston Journal

ton, left home Thursday at 2 P. M., and did not return at his usual hour. A letter was found in which ton Journal: urn at his usual hour. A letter was found in which
he hade his friends farewell, intimating that he procosed to commit suicids. Telegrams were sent to vawhere has always remained up to the time of his exe he bade his friends farewell, intimating that he pro-

he has been troubled of late.

The Whig states that Dr. A. M. Beckwith of Springfield, was found dead in the snow on Saturday morning last, in the vicinity of Passadumkeag. He came to Passadumkesg Thursday evening, had his horse put up and started across the river to Argyle.

Mrs. Maria Buzzell, who was at this term indicted for eleven, when he retired. He was very parti

a good night's rest, to which Harris replied that he hoped he would have a good night's rest, to which Harris replied that he hoped he should. Harris expressed his regrets that he had told an untruth after the trial, in exculpating Verrill, and protested that he was as guilty as himself, and added: "If I am able when I get on the scaffold I shall say so."

There was no insurance on the store, but there was an insurance on the store occupied by S. A.

The watchman said to him that he hoped he would have a good night's rest, to which Harris replied that he had told an untruth after the trial, in exculpating verified that he had told an untruth after the trial, in exculpating verified that he had told an untruth after the trial, in exculpating verified that he had told an untruth after the trial, in exculpating verified that he had told an untruth after the trial, in exculpating verified that he had told an untruth after the trial, in exculpating verified that he had told an untruth after the trial, in exculpating verified that he had told an untruth after the trial, in exculpating verified that he had told an untruth after the trial, in exculpating verified that he had told an untruth after the trial, in exculpating verified that he had told an untruth after the trial, in exculpating verified that he had told an untruth after the trial, in exculpating verified that he had told an untruth after the trial, in exculpating verified that he had told an untruth after the trial, in exculpating verified that he had told an untruth after the trial, in exculpating verified that he had told an untruth after the trial, in exculpating verified that he had told an untruth after the trial, in exculpating verified that he had told an untruth after There was no insurance on the store, but there was an him.

The brig Antilles of Portland, arrived in Boston Friday from Trinidad, reports during a gale on the 6th, lost overboard the second mate, John Parish of Deer Isle, aged 45.

skull, causing paralysis, and on Thursday, March
4th, he died. He was unconscious from the time he
was found till his decease. He was a respected cititended by Rev. C. M. Emery, his spiritual advisor, zen, aged 74 years and 4 months.

The Pioneer says one of the sources of wealth pos-Hall was crowded with spectators to witness the computation for the prizes offered by the proprietors of the special act of 1833, or the subsequent general law of the State. This authority however being vested solely in school districts, I can only rink, Messrs. Morse & Means. The prize of a silver of backmetae which is found in almost every town. by Wm. F. Smith of Machias, was burned Thursday white with a cloth cap on his head. He looked in good

> their escape was narrow. Hon. Wyman B. S. Moor, whose death bas once been erroneously announced, died in Lynchburg, Va., Wednesday morning of last week, at the age of 67. Melvin S. McPheters of Cooper, was killed Feb. 26, on Little Huntley Brook, a branch of the East Ma-

> chias. A sled heavily loaded with logs run over him. He probably fell under the load. A fire in Appleton, Feb. 24th, destroyed the house, barn and outbuildings of Mrs. Ellen Newbert. Val-

ned at \$1000. Insured \$600. Mr. Alvin Cutler of Machine, was injured a fe days since by falling from a ladder in his barn, and new lies in a very critical condition. No hope is en-

face gold found in the town of Maysville, about two sides the Sheriff, the two officiating clergymen miles from the Aroostook river. From a handful of three or four other officials, were on the scaffold.

The dwelling house and all its contents of John A. Anderson of Deer Isle, were burned on Friday night, he 26th inst. Loss one thousand dollars. No insur-

nce, says the Ellsworth American. Augustus Ulmer and Alvin McLain of Rockland were severely wounded by an explosion in one of the

me quarries in that city, last Thursday. The Brunswick Telegraph says that on Thursday th inst., a man of that town by the name of McCoy, out his throat with a razor, cutting deep gashes on both sides. He lived about an hour after the cut was made. The act was undoubtedly done in a moment of insanity. He regretted the act as soon as done, and drawn down, Rev. Mr. Mason asked the prise was very earnest that his life should be saved. But

leven children, only one of whom was a male. He is

he skill of physicians was of no avail.

occupied by Wm. J. Bradford as a cigar manufactory, was destroyed by fire. Mr. B. had a large stock of tobacco and cigars on hand, and he estimated his loss at about \$2000. Learned 6.0 11500. at about \$3000. Insured for \$1500. Cause of the

eland has sold one half of his Knox colt to Mr. E. G. Coffin, for four hundred dollars. He is said by good adges to be the most promising colt in Maine." The Parkman correspondent of the Dover Observer mys that instances of lung fever, growing out of neg-

ted influenzs, are daily multiplying theresbouts.

leorge's Banks, was the most disastrous in its effect n the fishing fleet that has been experienced for a ong time. Within a few days seventy-five fishing fifty of which lost cables and anchors, and sustained ther damage during the gale. About 7000 fathoms After the trial he says he was influenced in jail by of cable and fifty anchors were lost by the vessels that have already reached port. As far as heard from six men have been lost. Among them Wm. Gardiner, a young man 18 years old, from Southport in this State, lost from the schooner Sophromia. Great fears are felt that some of the vessels will account the same of the vessels will be save as a delice was said to him, he says, and he changed his story. When he came to reflect the same of the vessels will account the same of the vessels will account the same of the vessels will be save as a delice was said to him, he says, and he changed his story. When he came to reflect the same of the vessels will be save as a delice was said to him, he says, and he changed his story. are felt that some of the vessels will never return, as everal were seen in a disabled condition. During only add to guilt he gale of Saturday night the schooner Charles laskell, run into an unknown vessel, striking her

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, to the command of the Military Division of the Missouri; Major Gen. Halleck, to the ommand of the Military Division of the South; Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, to the command of the Military Division of the Pacinc; Major Gen. Schofield to the Department of the Missouri: Gen. O. O. Howard, lows that his testimony in court was true, did not painfully turn attention to his alleged partner in the

Execution of Clifton Harris.

On Friday last, Clifton Harris, who w:s convicted that about half-past three o'clock Monday morning, the roof of the Congregational Church of Wilton fell copant in the murder of Folly Caswell and Susannah in and totally destroyed the building, organ and furniture. The library remained undisturbed. Cause, in the yard of the State Prison, at Thomaston. The following account of the execution, with the incident accompanying the closing act in the life of the guilty man, is given by the correspondent of the Bos-

posed to commit suicide. Telegrams were sent to various towns and cities. He was last seen on the road to Belfast, walking very rapidly. He has been in a desponding frame of mind through the winter.

The Portland Argus learns that it is the intention of the Directors of Westhrook Seminary to commence the construction of Hersey Hall immediately. The building is to be 100 feet in length by 50 in breadth, and four stories high, with a dining hall, one story high, 60 feet by 40, connecting it with Goddard Hall. Besides this, Goddard Hall is to be altered and improved, and both buildings are to be heated by steam. The Bangor Whig says of the "Children's Home," in that city, that the cost of the new building on Thomas' Hill, now nearly completed, has been provid-

in that city, that the cost of the new building on Thomas' Hill, now nearly completed, has been provided for by the munificent bequest of \$25,000 from the late Mrs. Sarah March Pitcher. A further sum of \$25,000 was raised last year by subscription of our citizens, as a permanent fund.

The Portland Press says that Paul D. Stevens, a worthy and respected citizen of Smithfield, while spending the evening at one of the neighbors, and while in gleeful conversation, died instantly, sitting in his chair, on the 9th inst. Supposed to be heart disease, as he was in his usual health. Aged about 60 years.

At Thomaston the approaching season there is to be a large amount of shipbuilding—nearly double that of last year—in the aggregate perhaps 8,000 to 10,000 to the present and the time of his execution and consolation from the Bible, which he had beared to read since his commitment, and whose sacred pages he faithfully and attentively conned with evident satisfaction.

As the time of his execution drew near, Harris became more serious, re-affirming his off-repeated avowable that of last year—in the aggregate perhaps 8,000 to 10,000

As the time of his execution drew near, Harris became more serious, re-affirming his oft-repeated avowates the serious of his execution drew near, Harris became more serious, re-affirming his oft-repeated avowates the serious of his execution drew near, Harris became more serious, re-affirming his oft-repeated avowates the serious of his execution drew near, Harris became more serious, re-affirming his oft-repeated avowates the serious of his execution drew near, Harris became more serious, re-affirming his oft-repeated avowates to which he declared he was resigned. The Chaplain of the prison was unremitting in his spiritual ministrations, and Harris repeatedly told him he had made, he believed, his peace with his Maker. Although he preferred to live, yet, from the first, he expressed a willingness to die, provided the authorities should enforce the death penalty. He never denied his guilt as a participant in the awful tragedy, but contended that it was by Verrill's request he embarked in it. Every effort was made to have him clear Verrill of the crime, but Harris steadily persisted in declaring Verrill's guilt.

horse put up and started across the river to Argyle. here. "I can honestly say," mid he, "if I had no met Verrill that night he never would nave deep here. "I can honestly say," mid he, "if I had no met Verrill that night in Lewiston, I should not have snow a mile or more, probably having lost his way.

He was about fifty years of age and had no family.

The Farmington Chronicle says it is probable that the habit of doing, until a quarter the habit of doing. burning S O. Wilder's barn in Temple last fall, will making up his bed, arranging the straw with gree care as if preparing for a comfortable rest. It watchman said to him that he hoped he would have

There was no insurance on the store, but there was an insurance of \$4,000 on the goods, in three offices, the Bangor Union for \$2,000, the Hartford of Hartford, and a New York office. Mr. Holden was burned badly in the attempt to save his goods.

The brig Antilles of Portland, arrived in Boston if he relished it, and showed as good an appetite as

At eleven o'clock this forenoon the prison Deer Isle, aged 45.

Ahira Sampson, of Bridgton, while at work in his Ahira Sampson, of Bridgton, while at work in his begun to assemble at a seasonable hour, in hopes to mill, on the first day of March, fell and fractured his have their curiosity gratified in witnessing the execu-

night last in the vicinity of Marshfield. Two young spirits, and when outside in the bright sunlight of men in the camp were aroused by the howling of a day he moved off at a quick pace to the place where the instrument of death had been erected, which was

at a distance of about twenty rods.

The mournful procession was composed of Sheriff Grose, upon whom devolved the unpleasant duty of hangman, four of his deputies, the sheriff of Lincoln county, Rev. Messrs. Emery and Nason, the officiating chaplains of the prison, with a portion of the prison offic r., Harris walking with the Deputy Warden until they reached about half-way to the scaffold, when, where the ground descended and was quite sloppy; he took the arm of another to prevent falling. He walked to his doom with a firm and elastic step.

The callows that was used was the same employed.

The gallows that was used was the same en in the execution of Spencer in 1864. It is the same gallows on which Cox and Williams expiated their gallows on which Cox and williams explained the orimes several years ago at Auburn. Since the hang-ing of Spencer, it has been deposited in the prison On Monday last it was erected in the centre of the prison yard in the rear of the carriage shop. It stor-in a snot so recluded that the tragical scene could on tertained of his recovery, says the Republican.

The editor of the Houlton Pioneer has been shown by Mr. C. E. Holly of Farmington, specimens of sur-

miles from the Aroostook river. From a handful of fine gravel Mr. H. washed out about ten cents' worth.

The Fionser believes Mr. J. H. Folsom, of Monticello, is entitled to the premium on honey. He reports fourteen hundred pounds gathered by his bees last summer.

Harris glanced quickly at those beneath him stroked his moustache, and then taking off his capased it to the Sheriff. His arms and legs were the securely pinioned; Harris, during this operation, case ing his eyes occasionally at the fatal pulleys overhead and then closing the arms if in prayer. He stood fatally the smallest striking him full is the smallest striking him full in the smallest striking him full is the smallest striking him full in the smallest striking him full is the smallest striking him full is the smallest striking him full in the smallest striking him full is the smallest striking him full in the smallest striking him full is the small striking him full is the smallest striking him full is the small striking him full is the small striking him full is the smallest striking him full is the smallest striking him full is the smallest striking him full is the small striking him full is the smallest striking him full is the small strik ing the south with the sunlight striking him full in the face, and at times was as immovable as a statue. While the noose was being adjusted about his neck, he stood remarkably composed, and the fears that were apprehended that he would give out at this cri-

were appreciated that he would give out at this crisis were at once dissipated.

When these arrangements were made complete, Rev. Mr. Mason read a passage of Seripture, appropriate to the cocasion, Harris giving the closest attention. This was followed by the reading of the 51st Psalm, as expressive of the desires and feelings of the ill-fated man. Rev. Mr. Emery then made a fervent A correspondent of the Chronicle says within the coast two weeks the town of Phillips has produced else, than to say that what I said about Verrill at the first trial is true I have good will to everybody."

These were his last words. The cap was then puled over the prisoner's head, there was a moment

The drop was eight feet. On descending, the body for two minutes swayed to and fro. There was an intense nervous action visible in the arms and shoulders, showing that the death struggle was very hard. At one moment the dangling body seemed to draw up, and the chest heaved convulsively. There were three physicians present,—Doctors Chase, the prison physician, and Levenseller of Thomaston, and Esterbrook of Rechland

After three minutes had expired the pulse of Har After three minutes had expired the pulse of Harris was found to beat at forty. Five minates afterward it was scarcely perceptible. After hanging twenty-five minutes life was pronounced extinct and the body was cut down and placed in a common pine ooffin to be buried in the prison burial ground. Harris' neck was not broken, but he died from the effects of strangulation, and a most agonizing death it must have been. The confession of Harris as made to the Chaplain o

the prison, and reiterated on the scaffold, is substantial ly the same as the testimony as given by him in cour true. This he says as a dying man, having no mo-tive, but to tell the truth, for falsehood can, he says,

lieving that though I am the greatest of sinners, ye mid ship and it is supposed she immediately went God will forgive me. I could have no hope if I should die with a linen my tonene. The truth is I am a mur MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. By an order from Army J. Verrill is also a murderer with me, as he partioi-Headquarters, the following assignments of Commanders of Military divisions and departments: L'eut. only say the truth.

In regard to Harris' confession, implicating in the murder, the reporter of the Lewiston Journal

ime, and increase the fear growing daily stronger in be vicinity of Thomaston, lest the verdict of the jury the trial at Auburn was a true one. 'That negro

the trial at Auburn was a true one. 'That negro sid the truth there on the gallows,' was the ejuculation I heard from many who saw him, and heard him reiterate his confession just before the drop sell and he was plunged into eternity.

The measure of his bearing is best found in the unanimity of all who have witnessed it, that they were most favorably impressed with both the negro's penitence and sincerity. It was the general feeling if Versial is innocent he he is a vary unfortunate man, if he is guilty, Harris is better off then be."

All the reports of the execution concur in repr ing the death scene as unusually protracted and of great apparent sgony to the oriminal. The correspondent of the Argus says:

"There was a bang from the falling trap and the body of the man shot straight downward about eight feet. It hung motionless for the space of ten seconds and all supposed the neck broken and the man dead, as in the case of Spencer last executed on the same gallows, but the silence was only from the shock. The hands commenced to twitch convulsively and there was them. The knees were drawn up, and the body spun around and around. It was evident that the man was dying of strangulation. The struggles continued some two minutes and then the body hung motionless, with the exception of an occasional mighty effort of the chest. In three minutes the pulse had run down to

Legislative Proceedings.

The Forty-eighth Legislature adjourned sine dist, on Saturday the 13th inst. The session lasted sixty-six days, during which there were passed \$50 acts and 99 resolves; the largest amount of business that has been transacted for several years past. The session has been characterized by harmony and a general desire to promote the interests of the State.

Among the important measures passed at the close are the anatomical bill, the bill to prevent fraud in the sale of commorcial manures, the resolve designed to promote the settlement of our public lands, the bill tegalizing the doings of towns in voting commutation to drafted men, and resolve providing for the

bill legalizing the doings of towns in voting commu-tation to drafted men, and resolve providing for the revision and consolidation of our public laws. Our readers have already been made familiar with the

and Bangor receive aid.

Fifteen manufacturing establishments were chartered with a capital steck in the aggregate of four

Twenty Savings banks were chartered, while a general law was passed relating to their management, which provides that before making any dividend the which provides that before making any divided the trustees shall set apart from the earnings half per cent., per annum for a reserved fund, not subject to be divided, but kept constantly on hand to secure against losees and contingencies, until the fund amounts to five per cent. of their assets. All real espay be made in whatever manner the trustees shall brands, 70005 00; White wheat Ohio, Indiegard perfectly safe, except that no loan shall be at \$500010 00; Illinois at \$50001100, St.

arnings are to be divided semi-annually.

Towns and municipal officers are now required to bush for white. urchase intoxicating liquors for their agencies of the tate commissioners, while the liquor law has been amended so that one person instead of three may sign a complaint upon which a warrant for search and seizure is founded.

The law relating to capital punishment has been amended so that it now stands as follows: In case of amended so that it now stands as follows: In case of an indictment for any capital offense, the president of the present of th duty it is to review the whole case, and unless they think proper to pardon the convict, or commute his have been selling at \$1 50@ 2 60 \$\psi\$ bush, including common sentence, the Governor shall, upon the expiration of one year after the date of the sentence, issue his warrant, enforcing the death penalty. When a petition is presented for review and granted, the Governor is to be notified by the Ledge and a constant of the sentence s presented for review and granted, the Governor is Hav. The demand is mederate, but stocks are small, with the be notified by the Judge, and execution is to be sales of Eastern and Northern at \$15 @ 22 \$\psi\$ ton, as to quality ucath, and who has received sentence, shall at the same time he sentenced to solitary confinement in the State Prison until such punishment is inflicted; but he is not to be executed until the whole record of the proceedings in his case is certified by the clerk of the Ohio, \$,0007,25; extra State, \$,9046,86; Round hoop Ohio, \$,0007,25; extra Western \$,9046,75; white wheat extra

executive authority.

The proposition for the establishment of County Supervisorship and Teachers' Institutes, which make passed and liberal appropriations made to carry the

For the regulation of our river and interior fisheries a commissioner is to be appointed, who is to hold the office three years, with a salary of \$2,000 yearly. The following fishing districts are constituted: The Presumpscot, Androscoggin, Kennebec, Georges, Penobscot and St. Croix, each district to have a war-den, who is required to enforce the law within his Among the rejected measures were the constabulary

law, the proposition for an industrial school for girls, the resolution relating to biennial sessions and bi-ennial elections, and the proposition for a general

the House on Monday last. Some changes have been ful in forwarding the legislation of the country. Gov. Schenck is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and by virtue of this position holds the nominal leadership of the House. Gen. Logan becomes Chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs, in place of Garfield, who receives instead the Chairmanship of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Dawes, of Massachusetts, has the Chairmanship of the Appropriation Committee, while Butler, is Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee. Bingham has the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, and Banks that of the Foreign Committee, while Dixon of Rhode Island becomes first instead of second on the Committee on Commerce.

Of our Maine Representatives Mr. Lynch is second on the Committee on Banking and Currency. He is also one of the Pacific Railroad Committee and the Committee on the Expenditures of the Navy Department. Mr. Morrill, of the second district, we find in the Committee on Manufactures, Mr. Peters, of the fourth district, on the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. WOOL—Some activity is beginning to be marifest, and 45 cts. Hale, of the fifth district, on the Committee on Naval

Affairs.

Applies—There is no change in the market is quite duil. Yellow thick have been announced, are the following:

E. B. Washburne of Illinois, Minister to France;
Alexander K. Sharpe, Marshal District Columbia; A.
G. Curtin of Pennsylvania, Minister to Russia; Gen.
James Longstreet, Surveyor of Customs for the port of New Orleans; James F. Carey Collector of Customs at New Orleans; Sidney A. Stockdale to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the first district of Louisians;
Edward V. King of New York, to be Secretary of United States Legation at Madrid; William A. Corwin of New Jersey, Surgeon in the Navy; Dudley Haynes of New York, Pension Agent at St. Louis; Wm. A.
Forbes of Pennsylvania, Pension Agent at St. Louis; Wm. A.
Forbes of Pennsylvania, Pension Agent at Philadelphis; John Titus, Judge of Arisona Territory. Robert Martin Douglas, son of the late Senator Douglas of Illinois, has been appointed Assistant Private Senetary to the President.

Pont Titus Wast School of the American in coloration and the demand is a sign of the date of the following:

E. B. Washburne of Illinois, Minister to France;
Alexander K. Sharpe, Marshal District Columbia; A.
G. Curtin of Pennsylvania, Minister to France;
Alexander K. Sharpe, Marshal District Occurs to the port of New Orleans; James F. Carey Collector of Customs at New Orleans; Sidney A. Stockdale to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the first district of Louisians;
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Forbes of Pennsylvania, Pension Agent at St. Louis; Wm. A.
Forbes of Pennsylvania, Pension Agent at St. Louis; W

A. Yeaton, John Partridge, William H. Herson, Selectmen; Samuel Whitehouse, Treasurer; Charles A.
Yeaton, Town Agent; Anson T. Ward, S. S. Committee.

PROVISIONS—The market is very firm both for beef and pork.
PROVISIONS—The market is unsettled and flactmetting prices rather
tee. Mt. Vernon -Exra Kempton, Moderator; Albion

P. Cram, Clerk; James R. Marston, Gilbert Taggart, James C. Howland, Selectmen; James F. Blunt, Francis Lyford, Silas Burbank, Sup. School Com.; Francis Lyford, Treasurer; James F. Blunt, Collector Bridgton .- Geo. G. Wight, Town Clerk; Geo. F.

Chadbourne, Ephraim R. Brown, W. F. Fessenden, Selectmen; J. P. Perley, Treasurer, Trustee of School Fund and Town Agent; Luke Brown, Auditor of Accounts; Henry E. Warren, School Committee.

by a new writer, Mrs. Cashel Hoey, who takes rank of the Treasury, during the administration of Presi-at once among the forement of our successful novel-dunt Pieros, died at Louisville, on Saturday last at ists. The story is one of great interest in character the age of seventy-six years. and plot, and the style is very attractive. It was first published in this country in Little's Living Age, The Biddeford Journal mayo that very nearly on

The Markets.

Special Report to the Maine Farmer via International Telegraph Company.

Cattle Markets.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869 At market this week, 2345 cattle; 6812 sheep and lambs; 500 Last week, 1805 cattle; 6380 sheep and lambe; 821 Hoya

Peorest grades of coarse onen, bulls, &c., \$6 00:29 00, Working Oxes—Extra, \$250 (2300) ordinary, 150:200. Milce Cows—Extra, 75:200; ordinary, 35:365.

nch according to the volue for beef.

Shoop and lambs in lots \$2 50, 275, 3 00@3 50; extra lots 4 00a8 50 V h ad, or from 5@90 V lb. Tallow—Brighton, 75-209 cts; Country, 75-26 cts V В. Sherr Paris, \$1 00al 75; Lamb Skins, same; Calf Skins, 20:20

REMARKS-Market to-day is only moderate, with a variety of stock from all quarters, both North and West. Prices on bost Sheep-Last week's priors have not advanced, but prices bid, and was obliged to use some strata gem to get honorably released. The fact of their being plenty of Western sheep to fall back on helps the butchers in buying of Northern sheep.

vances, however, manufacturers are disappointed ab ut the goods market, the demand falls short of expectations.

New York March 17. 'It was the general feeling among those Rxw Yoak March 17. 'It was the general feeling among those leading features of these measures.

Appropriations were made amounting to \$338, '964 41. Among the institutions benefitted are the State College of Agriculture, which receives \$28,000, the Insane Hospital \$31,000 and the State Prison which gets \$30,000. The Soldiers' Asylum at Bath and Bangor receives aid.

The soldiers' Asylum at Bath and Bangor receives aid and the state Prison the respectable firm under whose auspiess the sale took place, the Insane Hospital \$31,000 and the State Prison the Considerable number of out-of-town deslers and manufacturers attracted hither by the public offering, has led to a fair um and high grades in greater proportion. Pulled and combing

at \$ 50@10 t0; Illinois at \$ 50@11 00, St. Louis at 9 00a18 00 made on security of names alone, nor shall any load & bbl; Lawrence Mills at 12s12 00; Boston City Mills at 7 00s12 00. Southern Sour isquist at \$6 7500 12 00.

Western yallow; 95 @ 97 for Western mixed; and la100 Oats are selling at 75 @ 83c ? bu. for Bouthern and Western Shorts \$32 @ 32; Fine Feed \$84 @ \$35; and Middlings at

33 @ \$46 \$\psi\$ ton.

Provision—Pork is quiet and the sales have been confined to mall lots at at \$26 50@27 50 for prime; \$31 50@32 00 for mess; and clear at 34@37 W bbl. Beef ranges from \$15@20 for more

New York Market.

WHEAT-a shade firmer for spring, and dull and declining for Supervisorship and Teachers' Institutes, which make winter—sales 47,000 bushols—Spring No. 1, 150 delivered; No a revolution in our common school system, were 2, 144@145 in store and delivered.

new mixed western, 87@90. 73@75} cents. new extra do, 12 00a18 00. Ponk -firmer-sales, 700 bbls-new mess at 31,25a31,50. Lann-is firmer-sales, 500 tierces at 171@191 cents.

Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 17. Money Market to-day is active at 7 per cent. on call. American Gold opened at 1314 and fell to 1814, and closed at

31401314. Government securities are dull and lower, but closing firm United States Five-Twenties 1862, coupons, 1194@1191; do 1864, 1154@1154; do 1865, 1174@1174; do new issue 9134@1134; made in several of the important committees, which do 1867 1134@1134; do 1868, 1134a1134. United States Sixes, it is believed will make them not less efficient and use- 1881, coupons 1161 @117; United States 10 49s, coupons, 106je

Augusta City Market. WEDNESDAY March 17, 1869

APPLES—trees appear range from on the bushel, secording to quality. Dried—cored, 10a11c; sliced, 12a14 cents # b.

BUTTER—Fail, 45a47c; winter, 33@25c.

BEANS—Declined somewhat, and we quote Pea, 3 50@3 75; yellow eyes, 3 00@3 25.

FLOUR—Remains in accordance with our last week's quotations, vis.. Super to common extra, \$2 00@38 50; good, \$10 00 @11 00; choice Western 15 50@12 00; Southern, \$12 00@18 10. #85c.

HAY—Has been in good supply the past week, and a go of mality has been sold for \$13 per ton.

HAY—Has been in good supply the pass ween, and a go of quality has been sold for \$13 per ion.

HID 63 AND SKINS—Sheepskins, 100 \$150; Lambakins 100 \$125; Hides 94 \$10; Calfakins 25c.

LIME—\$1 65 per cask.

MSAL—Corn \$1 20 \$20; Bye \$2 00 \$225.
PRODUCE—Eggs, 23 \$25c; potatoes, 50 a55c; lard, 23 \$25c.
PROVIZIONS—Beef by the quarter, 10 \$25c.
Mitton 9a 10; Round hop, 16 \$25c.
PRODUCE—Cggs 23 \$25c; potatoes, 50 a55c; lard, 23 \$25c.
PROVIZIONS—Beef by the quarter, 10 \$25c.
Mitton 9a 10; kinds, 18 \$25c.
PRODUCE—State of \$15c.
PROVIZIONS—Beef by the quarter, 10 \$25c.
PROV

Portland Market.

Bangor Produce Market.

To to 80 cents; potatoes have not come in very picaty on account of bad traveling, and shippers are beginning to buy at from 60 to 68 cents; yellow-eyed beans 2 60; extra pea beats 2 75 to 8.7 to 610 to 60 cents, and would sell still higher, eggs 24 to 25 cents; dried apple 15 to 18 cents; poultry is not pleaty—talkeys and chickens in good condition for the market would bring from 36 to 20 cents.

The above are the prime paid in our streets for produce.—Bangar Whig.

Hou. James Guthrie of Kentacky, Secretary

and is now issued in an attractive form by Littell & hundred persons and firms have gone into bankrupto

to 14.

Mr. Banks introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to recognize the independence of Cuba whenever, in his opinion, a Republican form of government shall be in fact established. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Schenck introduced a bill to strengthen public credit and relating to contracts for payment of solutions.

credit and relating to contracts for payment of coin— being his bill of the last session of that title as it had passed the two houses on report of Committee of Con-

Mr. Allison moved to amend by striking out the second section of the bill, which legalizes gold con-

Mr. Burr moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 53, nays 86.

The question was then taken on the Allison amendment to strike out the second section, and the amendment was agreed to—yeas 86, nays 57—so the second section was struck out. The bill was then passed.

The vote on the passage of the bill was yeas 97, for

MONDAY, March 15. Senate. The bill to reorganize the Navy was taken up. Several amendments were offered by the Committee and agreed to

mittee and agreed to.

The bill was passed in the expiration of the morning hour brought up as unfinished business, the bill to atrengthen the public credit,
Mr. Sprague addressed the Senate in opposition.
It was well calculated to injure the industries of the country, and if the policy of contraction was to be pursued it would result in the ruin of our commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests.

In Augusta, March 14, by Rev. C. A. King, J. A. Chadwick to Abby D Coombs, both of Augusta.

In Augusta, March 16, by Rev. Dr. Rteker, Otis J. Foster to Caroline R. Hanson, both of Augusta.

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In Augusta, March 16, by Rev. Dr. Rteker, Otis J. Foster to Caroline R. Hanson, both of Augusta.

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In Augusta, March 16, by Rev. A. S. Ladd, Mitton A Bean of Waltham, March 16, by Rev. A. S. Ladd, Mitton A Bean of Waltham, March 16, by Rev. A. S. Ladd, Mitton A Bean of Walt Cial, manufacturing and agricultural interests.

After further discussion the bill was passed in the form it had passed the House. Yeas 42; nays 13.

House. A large number of bills were introduced, most of which had been before committees at the last duced a joint resolution for the protection of the in-terests of the United States, in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which was passed by a vote of 99

the laws relating to the District of Columbia and the charters of Washington and Georgetown where it operates as a limitation of rights of any electors to hold office or to serve as jurors, was passed. Yeas 111;

In Autrin N. H. Feb. 25, Daniel Cooledge, aged 79 years 11 (Fig. 26). In Yarmouth, March 7, Capt. Cushing Prince, aged 82 years.

mays 46.

Mr. Kelley from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill for the coinage of nickel and copper pieces of 5 cents and under, to contain not less than twenty-five or more than thirty-three per cent. of

Considerable discussion ensued but no final action was taken on the bill. Adjourned.

Special Notices.

A MALARIOUS MONTH.

month of many harrassing disorders. Entangled in its fogs are the seeds of coughs, colds, and of that alternation of frigidity and fire, more widely known than a decreasing of frigidity and fire more widely known than a and fire, more widely known than admired, called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these "little unpleasantnesses," is o render the system strong enough to fight off the atmospheric poison that produces them, and the best way to endow it with his repellent power is to tone it with HOSTETTERS'S STOM- 154 No. 151 Water St., AUGUSTA.

If a wayfarer were credibly informed that a ruffian was waiting at the next corner, he would doubtless turn in his tracks, and take a safe route to his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this cason may be evaded. Nay, the troubles will be less, for drug stores lie in every one's route, and every respectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand HOSTETTER'S BIFFERS. The article is a staple of trade, and it would be as easy to find a grocery

In view of the experience of the nation with regard to the article, during the space of tweaty pears, it seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate its merits to Americans. But as our population is increasing at the rate of a couple of millions a year, in the natural way and by immigration, it may be as well to hint to the rising generation and new arrivals, the old settlers know all about it, that HOSTETER'S STOMACH BITTER'S is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic every manufactured; that it is a specific for debility, dyspepsis, biliousness, and miasmatic fevers; that it prevents, as well as cures, these complaints and their complications; that it is not "bad to take," and is absolutely harmless. For sale in this city by TITCOMB & DORR.

"BUY ME, AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD." DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS are a sure remedy for Liver Complaint in all its forms, Humors of the Rlood and Skin, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundics, Headache, and Billious Deblity, So. They cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, restore the specific, purify the blood, strengthen the body, and thoroughly prepare it to resist diseases of all kinds. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

and Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest, and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.

We have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country, that Agents for the sale of Sheridan's Cauctry Condition Powders were authorised to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We dealth the sale of the sale

PLANTATION BITTENS combine rare medicinal virtues with a delicious aroma, and a flavor gratefu to the palate. It is purely vegetable, and in its composition all the requisites of science have been compiled with. It is suitable for all ages and sexes. It is gentle, atimulating and soothing. All dyspeptic disorders are cured by it, and it repairs and restores nature's wasted powers. PLANTATION BITTENS are increasing daily in favor with all classes. It r'isves suffering, renders life a inxury, brightens the present, and throws a hopeful light on the future. Iw15.

MAGNALA WAYER.—Supersor to the best importal forman

rror to the best imported Gern 1y50

Decayed Teeth are often caused by the use of imperfect y powdered charcoal and gritty substances. The Best article or cleaning and whitening the Teeth, and correcting the breath s' Brown's Camphorated Saponscous Bentifice. Made only by John I. Brown & Sons, and sold by most dealers at 25cts.

"OUT OF SORTS," Take DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BIT-

20 NEW RECEIPTS, ARTS AND 10 BAL-LADS Sent Free.

J. P. WOOD,
Sunc Vernou, New Jersey.

They cleanse the storach, promote digestion, and restere lost appetite. Prepared and seld only at

PULLER'S DRUG STORE*

MRS. A. W. KIDDER, Botanic Physician, Parker House, School St., Boston, Mass. FORMERLY OF NORRIDGE FOCK, ME. Treats Humors, and all Diseases arising from Humors.

She can be consulted by letter or otherwise, by giving a cor-cet statement of the patient's case; medicine can be sent by set statement of the patient's case; medicine can be seen by appress or otherwise.

Mrs. Kidder will be in Augusta, at the Maosion House, the set Monday, Tuesday and Wedneslay of each month, until urther notice. Examination free. Send for circular.

Boston, Mar. 1, 1869.

Tr We take pleasure in recommending the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renawer as a safe and reliable preparation for restoring gray hair to its natural color, and premoting its growth.

Married:

Died. In Augusta, March 11, Abigail, widow of Lemuel Woodwar In Augusta, March 15, Mrs. Bridget Sullivan, aged 62 yrs.
In Augusta, March 16, Mrs. Bridget Sullivan, aged 62 yrs.
In Charleston, March 10, Benjamin Willett, aged 61 years.
In waterville, Feb. 16th, Lillian Iola, only child of Samuel B.
and Paulina Trafton, aged 10 months and 29 days
In Readfield, March 7th, Mrs. Betsey Brown, aged 66 years

Velocipede Exhibition!

Owing to the great success which attended the Exhibition on Saturday Evening last, and at the request of many of our citi-zens, the Proprietors of the Rink at GRANITE HALL, will offer

FOUR PRIZES, TO BE COMPETED FOR SATURDAY Evening, March 20, 1869. At this time will be introduced several novel and daring feats which have not before been introduced. For particulars see small bills.

Spring Woolens

BOSWORTH'S

DAPER HANGINGS. 15,000 ROLLS.

A beautiful and well selected line of paper hangings and bor-ders of the latest styles from Boston and New York, just received and now opening, which we offer for sale to our patrons and the commun'ty in general, at the lowest cash prices. BEALE & FARNHAM, March 17, 1869. 205 WATER ST., AUGUSTA.

2000 1bs. WHITE LEAD AND ZINC. March 17, 1869.

GRASS SEED, &C. Herds Grass and Clover Seed, Field and Garden Seeds, Brad-ley's, Cumberland, Crossdale's, and Baugh's Super-Phosphate, Guano, Flour of Bone, Ground Bone, Bone Meal, Oli Cake Meal, &c., for sale either at wholesale or retail by JOHN MCAKTHUR,

MOUNT SHILOH AGAIN! GOOD SOIL, GOOD HOUSE, enlent Barn. Good situation. Adjoining lan

P. R. WEBBER, St. Albans, Me., Or to the undersigned at BATH. W. GILBERT. FARM FOR SALE IN NEW SHARON.

The farm owned by the wife and he irs of the ister John W. Dyer, and is situated one mile from the Yellage, Meeting house, School house, and Post officer calls farm contains 110 seres, and is well divided into tillage, pasturing and weed; the buildings are large, and on said farm are two five gratted erchards, the farm has god or using water for the slock; also a large number sheep of different grades, once, horse, cows. hives. Boquire of JAMES HOWES, or of MRS. J. W. DYER, on the premises.

New Sharen, Feb. 25, 1860.

The subscriber offers his house and barn for sale situated on Ariemal St., Nazi aide of the river, opposite St. Catherine's Hall; said House contains seven finished rooms and the buildings throughout are in good sepair. The lot contains but one sere of 1 and a beautiful sandy loam, a fine garden soil. For further particulars apply on the premiers.

WIGHARD, OOFFER.

A FARM FOR SALE. Situated on the Kennebes Stage road in FOUTH
NEWBURG. Baid farm contains 100 acrea, cuts
to 30 tone of hay, 25 acres second growth wood, good orohard, well
of living water at the house and born, 0 or 7 acres well adapted to
Cranberry culture. Sixteen miles from Bangor, 10 from Hamparticulars inquire of or address

JAMES MORES.

Both Newburgh, March 15, 1809.

HORSES WANTED.

THREE good, sound, well broke Carriage Herse to weigh not less than 1000 pounds such. Apply Augusta House.

G TURNER, Froprietor Augusta House. Augusta, March 17, 1869.

For Black Worms, and Pimples on the Face, use Penny's Commons and Pimples on the Pace, use Penny's Commons and Pimple Remedy, prepared St., Augusta, Me.

Tax Collector's Book, and Highway Surveyors Books. For so y. R. PATTERSON, Bookseller and Stationer, 144 Was St., Augusta, Me.

2m15

WLLLER'S WILD CHERRY BITTERS,

NO ULCER, CANCER OR FEVER SORE but can be radically cured by the use of Websell's Pair Pairs. By Daying good Organs or Medseum of me at prices from \$50 that disgusting disease. Ostarrh. Plut bottles, \$1. Recollect, its put up in white weappers.

2012 CAN BE SAYED

30 25 CAN BE SAYED

Gongressional Summary.

Forty-free Compress—Tree Assertion.

Security Assertion of Summary and Summary

EARLY RO3E, one pound, \$1; one peck, \$5; half bushel, \$8; bushel, \$15; one barrel, \$40; five barrels, \$175 This is by far the most productive of all early potatoes, and for quality is first rate. Four to five bushels is amply enough to plant an acre. A fortught earlier than Early Goodrich. Twarrant my seed to be true, and will take all the responsibility of the warrant HARRISON, per bushel, \$2 00 per barrel, \$4 50 EARLY GOODSIOH, "1 50 "4 4.00 GLEASON, "4 150 "4 4.00 GLEASON, "4 150 "4 4.00 GLEASON, "6 1 50 "4 4.00 GLEASON, "6 1 50 "4 4.00 GLEASON, "6 9 GOODSIOH, "6 9 G

All of these I warrant true to name—the potatoes to be of good size, with no charge for boxes or barrels. Philibrick's Early White, Western Chief, and the Excelsion, are three new kinds that I introduce this year, at from 80 cents to \$1 per pound.

My Chatogues, with a full sized engraving of two of these and a full description, sent gratis to all. scription, sent gratis to all.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

NEW ONION SEED. I will sell the remainder of my stock of large RED WEATH-ERSTELD ONION SEED, at reduced rates, viz., \$5.50 nor bushel. I nearrant every seed of every variety to be of the growth of 1885, from good stock. Parm'ss? you know that poor seed is dear even when it come nothing; these seeds func-

cant.
Catalogues of over 200 varieties of Garden Seed (over one undred of which I grew myself), sent gratis to all.
2w15 JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marbichead, Mass.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES. TWENTY-FIVE BARBERS of these celebrated Potatoes, ac-knowledged on all hands, the earliest, best in quality, and most productive potate in cultivation; they yielded last year, in num-erous justances, more than one sandred fold, and some report

cross instances, were team one assume for from a single pound.

CASH ORDERS executed at the fillewing prices:—One pound, 75 cents; three pounds, \$2, by mail post puid; one peck (15 pounds) \$5; one-half bushel, \$8; one bushel (40 fbs...) \$10; one barrel, (165 fbs...) \$40 Freight paid by purchaser. No charge for packages or carting. harge for packages or carting. Also EARCH GOJDRICH, \$8 per barrel; Harrison, \$4 soy. Early Schoe, \$6; New White Peach Blow, \$4.50, and many other varieties, for which see our NEW ILLUGTRATED GUIDE and CATALOGUE OF SEEDS of 150 pages, containing all the new, rare and popular vegetables, agricultural and flower seeds, new gladiolus, &c A copy of which will be malted to all applicants on receipt of 25 conts, and to our regular customers free of charge.

53 North Market St., Boston, Mass. 3w15 CHOICE SEED POTATOES.

The subscriber offers for sale GENUINE

Early Rose,

Early Goodrich, Harrison,

Of his own growing, by the pound, bushel or barrel. As the demand for the potatoes will be very large, those intending to plant will do well to order early. For circular with price and full decription of the above varieties, address,

JOHN W. RICHARDSON.

3:15 Medway, Mass. TARRISON POTATOES.

Penicont prainty written.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR.

Nealcy's Corner, Penobscot Co., March 12, 1860.

3w18

DOTATOES. HARRISON POTATOES, EARLY GOODRICH POTATOES, GLEASON POTATOES;

NEW GLOUCESTER STATION, A. C. CHANDLER.

on the Grand Trunk Railroad. For sale by the subsor AGENTS WANTED FOR

DR. MARCH'S NIGHT SCENES

On fine, rese-tinted paper, with steel engravings costing over \$3000.00, and of unrivalled beau y, grandeur, delicacy and excellence. Highly commended by Bishops Morris, Simpson and Clark, Rev. Albert Barnes, the entire religious press, college professors, and ciergymen of every denomination. One says, "It is a beautiful, fascinating, impressive, invaluable book;" another, "It is precious as gema;" another, "It ought to be a household book throughout the English speaking world." Great inducements to Clergymen. Teachers, Students and Agents. One agent sold 302 in three weeks, another 87 in one week, another 46 in one day, and so on. For circular, the recommendations. sold 302 in three weeks, and so on. For circular, the recommendations, and terms to Agenta, address, ZKIGLER, McCURDY & Philadelphia, Pa., Cincincatti, O., Chicago, III., or St.

TOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

Whereas, Stephen M. Soates of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec and State of Maine, by deed of mortgace daied October 17th, A. D. 1868, and recorded in the Kennebec Registry of Deeds, in Book 273, page 38, conveyed to Aifred Haskell of said Augusta, a certain tot of land situated in said Augusta, cast side of Kennebec river, with the buildings thereon, leasted on the road leading from Bolton Hill, so-called, to Vassalborough, being known and called the Francis Cross lot, containing about eleven scree, which is fully described in said mortgage deed and in a deed from Mary J. Haskell to the said Stephen M. Scates, dated October 17th, A. D. 1868, ref romes to which deeds and record is hereby made. And, whereas, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1868, the said Alfred Haskell, for a valuable consideration, die berehy made, and one of the Amerillo Augusta, in the County of Kennebec and State of Maine, which assignment is recorded in the Kennebec Registry of Deeds, in Book 233, page 462. The conditions of said mortgage here howers, I hereby claim a forcelosure of the same.

MELVILLE A. MERBILL Augusta, March 18, 1869. RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.

Being about to change my business, I shall offer my entire took of Drugs and Medicines for sale at a low figure. This Issue is one of the host centrally located in the city, and during the summer months the soda trade alone forms a incrutive busi-This effers a good opportunity to secure a good stock at a low ure, and to a Physician or practical Druggist is a chance for timess carely met with. Address for terms, &c., 1M P. O. Box 156 AUGUSTA, Me.

POR SALE. A THOROUGHBRED JERSEY BULL, tw years old this spring, of good size and color. A. J. CROWELL. THE STATE OF Winthrop, March 15, 1869. THE FOUNTAIN STRINGE.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

JAMES ATKINS.





TOOM FOR FARMERS. Money Made and Money Saved By purchasing one of the late improved

MENDENHALL'S SELF-ACTING HAND LOOMS. All the operations of weaving are performed by simply turn-ing an easy crank, and the different twills and styles of cloth are woven on the same warp with but one "drawing in"

Bng Carpet can also be woren rapidly with the Fly Shut tle at the rate of 20 to 30 yards per day. For Circulers, Testimonials and Samples of cloth woven on the Loom, address
Successor to A. B. Gayes & Co, 29 N 13th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Also dealer in REELS, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS, COTTON at CARPET WARPS, YARNS, &c 3m14* IMPORTANT TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS. EMERSON'S PATENT INSERTED TOOTH SAWS,

Which are rapidly taking the place of all other saws, are furnished by the subscriber at manufacturers' prices. Manufacturer of CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, With the heat PATENT LEVER SETS in use. SHAFTING, MILL GEARING &c.,

together with all kinds of WOOD WORK MACHINERY. Orders by mall promptly attended to.
S. C. FORSAITH,
4w14 Shop east of Freight Depot, Manchester, N. H. THE "WORLD RENOWNED."

ELIAS HOWE MACHINES, factoring.

PLUMMER & WILDER.

57 and 59 Bromfield St , Boston. HARRISON POTATOES.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, the well known seed grower of Mar Alchead, Mass., informs that a field of 20 acros planted to Harrison potatoes produced an average of 385 bushels per acros also 416 bushels were reported from a single acro. He represents the Harrison as "exaciling all sorts for cropping; remarkably handsome and remarkably free from ret," and says "it is fast becoming the standard winter portato in the Northern States." Cash orders will be booked and the potatoes sent in good season for planting, at the following rates: By mail, peet paid, 4 pounds, 75 cents; by express, \$7 per barrel. Also EARLY GOODRICH at \$3 per barrel. TWO THE PEOPLE.

Save Fifty Per Cent!
THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE! Price \$40.00. One of the greatest arhievements of mechanical genius! It combines simplicity and durability! It expactly for general family sewing, taliviring, &c., is unexcelled? Prices ranging from \$40 to \$100, and torms to suit purchasers Office and Salesroom Wilson Sawing Machine Co., 666 Washington &t, Roston, Mass. Agents wanted in every county in the New England States.

CUARDIAN'S SALE. The undersigned, Guardian of the misor children of Albert Haskell, late of Chims, deceased, by authority of a Hoense from the Probate Court for the County of Rennebes, will sell at public auction, at the dwelling house of the late Albert Haskell, at South China, on WEDNESDAY, the seventh day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the interest of the said minors is the real estate of their said father, deceased, subject to the widows's right of dewor therein.

JOSEPH HASK ELL.

China, March 2 1969.

3w13°

A SURE CURE FOR CATARRH. DEMERRITT'S North American Catarrh Remedy, Sold by all Druggists. Price, \$1 25 a pac kage.

Di J. DEMERRITT & CO., Proprietors, BOSTON. Sold in Augusta, by F. W. KINSMAN. EPILEPSY CAN BE CURED.

Those having friends afflicted are carnestly solicited to sand for a circular letter of references and testimonials, which will convince the most skeptical of the carability of the disease. VAN BUREN LOCKROW, M. D., 1347P No. 36, Great Jones street, New York City. SEWING MACHINES,

Sold, Exchanged and Repaired S. F. DAVENPORT, Water Street, Hallowell, gent for he sale of the celebrated SINGER and FLORENCE MACHINES. 1m12*

TURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Physicians' Goods. I have been appointed Agent in Maine for the sale of Tie-mann's well known instruments, Ao., and Physicians undering these goods through me will have the benefit of the lowest New York cost prices.

CHABLES K. PARTEIDGE, Druggist, Augusts.

Winthrop, March 15, 1669.

2015

The subscribers offer for sale the MARLY GOODBIUH at \$1

Per bushel; the HARRISON at \$2. These varieties yield from 300 to 400 bashels per acre; do not rot, and are not affected by the rate. They grow large and smooth, white and of fine qual-thed. For sale at unaufacturers' prices, wholesale and retail, 16.

E. FULLER, & SON.

Augusta, March 9, 1869.

3014

VICE'S FLOWER SEEDS, 1869. who will send them by mail to any address. BITTER! BITTER!! BITTER!!!

A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago On SATURDAY, March 27, 1889, at 11 o'clock

A. M. at AUGUSTA HOUSE. 2 fine bay horses;
1 covered buggy; 1 open luggy; 1 set double harness; 3 sets single harnesses. The above property will be sold without or information, address F. I. SAGE, Practical Vinegar Mannis serie.

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WOOD'S BOTANT.

BUTTON-HOLE, OVER-SEAMING. SEWING MACHINE

Wonderful Invention, THE FIRST AND ONLY

That has made its advent in this or any other constry. This machine is warranted to execute to the greatest degree of errection, all kinds and varieties of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Binding, Gathering and Sewing on, Quilling, 4c.

That is or can be done by any machine now in use. It is the only sawing machine in existence, that can work a beautiful BUTTON-HOLE, in any fabric. No other machine can do Making the over and over sitch, by which sheets and pillou cases are made. It is the only machine which can work EYELET HOLES,

Or embroider over the edge of garments. It makes the lock

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED. It has taken all the first class premiums at the Pairs held the

A Silver Medal, At Maine State Pair. A Gold Medni, At New England Mechanics Pair. CHAMPION PREMIUM MACHINE OF 1868.

There is no kind of work needed in the family, but what it will do. A person buying a Family Sewing Machine, wanta that machine which will do the most work and the best; and this machine will de everything any other machine will de, and several kinds of practical work no other ead. We want everybody CALL AT OUR ROOMS

EXAMINE THESE MACHINES. e have a lady operator who will be pleased to show the Maines, and give you samples of the work. All kinds of Stitching done to order. B. Be sure and call before you buy.

DAVID CARGILL, Agent,

Granite Block, South Side Market Square, 14tf AUGUSTA, ME. THE UNRIVALLED PRIZE TOMATO.



. N. Brackett, Chairman of the Veg. Com. Mass Hort. Soc. L. have given the new Tomato, Gen. Grant, a fair trial of two sensons, in connection with a dozen or more of the new varieties recently introduced, such as the Cook's Favorite, Tiden, Valencie, Clusers, Keyes, Kwireka, Manpay, Ford, Cedar Hill, &c., and and it surpasses them all in earliness, productiveness and all the qualities which I consider requisite in a first-class market variety, and can heartily recommend it. No person, I think, who makes any of the above named valisties his standard of excellence, will, after giving this variety one season's trial, grow and can be returned any time within three any other. Its extraordinay beauty and singular richness of color command the attention of the most careless observer.

FOR FRIMITY BIRG TRILIOFS' USG.

C. Bates, of Kingston, originater of Bates' Early.

The Gen. Grant Tomato I have tried with several other varieties, viz:—Cedar Hill, Foard, Tilden, Keyes, Bates' Early. The Gen. Grant beat all in earliness except Bates' Early; with that it was about "neck-and neck" But for beauty of form, color, and compact fiesh, it stands head and shoulders above all the rest.

Augusta, March 1st, 1869.

PAIN KILLER.

OUR FIRST PHY

And recommend its us; the ap anted May 16th, fruit ripe August 6th. Price per packet 25 cents; 5 packets \$1. Post-paid by mail steop10 WASHBURN & CO , Horticultural Hall, Boston.

CUMBERLAND BONE CO'S., BRAD-LEY'S PATENT, AND X L PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

LODI POUDRETTE And FINE PERUVIAN GUANO. --- FOR SALE AT ----Portland Agric'l Warehouse & Seed Store, AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. RENDALL & WHITNEY.

MELD PLASTER. The subscribers are now prepared to fill orders for

FRESH GROUND PLASTER, Y THE CARGO, CAR LOAD, OR IN SMALL QUANTITIES, LOWEST MARKET FIGURES. All orders will receive prompt atte PORTLAND AGRICULTURAL WARE-HOUSE AND SEED STORE,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

8m18 KENDALL & WHITNEY.

CEEDS! SEEDS!! Jolden Drop and Scotch Fife Spring Whent.
Two Rowed Barley, Timothy, Red and
White Clover, Red Top, and Fowl Meadow
Seed. Early Rose, Goodrich, Harrison,
and Glenson Potatoes.

- and Glenson Folatocs.

Also, a full and complete assortment of EARLY and LATE
PEAS, and all kinds of VEGETABLE and GARDEN SEEDS,
from most reliable growers in Europe and America. Our asarrament of FLOWER SEEDS, is complete and reliable.
EFOrders solicited. Seeds sent by mail when ordered, or
otherwise, as requested. therwise, as requested.

Portland, Feb 1, 1869. 3m13 KENDALL & WHITNEY. LOVEY & CO.'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN FOR 1869, IS NOW READY, containing 150 pages, with 100 Braverer. EXCRAVINGS, and a descriptive list of 2500 vari-ties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS, including the novelties for 1800, with

A BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATE.

Our guide is the most complete feer published, centaining full and plain directions for the tulturum or FLOWERS and VEGETABLES. A copy mailed to all applicants upon the receipt of 25 cents. Sent free to our regular customers. Address 412 HOVEY & CO., 55 North Market St., Boston, Mass. VALUABLE FARMING LANDS IN NEW JERSEY.

CHOICE FARMS, suitable for the cultivative of all kinds of fruit and Barty Vegetables. Also, Large Farms, adapted to the raising of Grain and Cattle. Also, valuable TIMBER and WOOD LANDS, convenient to havigation.

Aus, extensive CRANBERRY LANDS, natural and cultivated. The attention of farmers and others is called to the above properties, as the soil and climate are unsurpassed, and the season are at least two months longer than in the latitude of New England. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to LAMSON 4 LHONARD, 16 City Exchange, Boston.

24w15 MRESH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Potatoes. Size Northumpton, Mass Potatoes. Size Northampton, Mass.

There the genuine Early Rose Poiatons for Sale at the following Price until further notice: one pound, \$11 & pounds by mail post paid, \$22 one peck 15 pounds, \$50 one bushed 60 fb \$18; one bushed 60 fb \$18; one point and post paid, \$20 one point and \$20 one bushed 60 fb \$18; one bushed 60 fb \$18; one point and \$20 one point \$20 one bushed 60 fb \$18; one bushed 60 fb \$18; one point \$20 MEN AND BOYS ARE MAKING MONKY.

Price of Presset, \$5, \$12, \$20. Offices, \$18, \$30, \$30. Send
of Circular to LOW PRESS CO., 20 Water Street, Boxton,

The Teacher, the Student, and the Botanist will hall with delight the appearance of this new and valuable class-nook, just added to this popular Series, namely:

School and Field Book of Botany.—This consists of the "Lessons as Boyana" and the "Field, Forest and Garbus Boyana," bound together in one compact volume, forming a comprehensive School Botany. This work supplies a great desideratum to the B stanist and lotableal Teacher, there being no shullar class-book published a this concity. Uloth. Svc. 622 pages. Price, \$2 00.

Gray's Field. Forest and Garden Betany.—Is an easy introduction to a knowledge of all the common Plants of the United States (east of the Minimippi), both wild and cultivated. 386 pages. Price \$2.00. How Pinnts Grow. Small 4to. 230 pages., Price \$1.20 Lessons in Botany and Vegetable Physiology. Cloth. Svo. 236 pages. Price, \$1.40.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

VALUABLE ADDITION TO Gray's Botanical Text-Books. By ASA GRAY, M. D., Fisher Prof. of Natural Sience in Barvard University.

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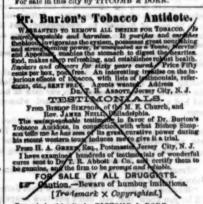
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Also, 21 acres across the road from the other, cuts about 35 tons of hay; is facres in wood.

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Also, about 85 acres 22 ml cs from the home place, and one of the best pastures in the country, being on high land; about 45 acres in grass, and rest in wood; well sensed and watered. Will sell the whole or part to suit purchasers. Also, will sell 150 nice sheep, farming tools carts, wagons, &c. &c. For terms and particulars inquire of GEORGE SAMPSON.

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The Mill is in good repair, with an up-and-down saw, shingle machine, lath machine, cutting-off saw, picket saw, &c. The Mill is in good repair, with an machine, lath machine, conting-off saw, picket saw, &c.

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E. M. SAWTELLE. Sidney, Feb. 8th, 1869.

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Harpswell, Feb., 13, 1869.

arm is well fenced, on one side by the Cobbosses Contec Riv there are two wells of never-failing water on the farm, eaith makes it necessary for the owner to sell immediate thick he will do at a borgain. G. HOBERER, Ja. West Gardiner, March 3, 1869.

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Vienna, Feb. 32, 1869

Sel 3

JOHN WELL².

The House on Gage Street, occupied by Mrs.
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EDWIN BAMBLEN, JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas, Jonas Proctor, late of China, in the County of Kenchebec, and State of Maine, decreased, by deed of mortgage dated May 21, A. D., 1864, and recorded in Kennebec Registry of Deeds, in book 240, page 363, conveyed to Bensey Proctor of the town, county and State aforesaid, and Abigail Proct. r, site of said town, county and State aforesaid, and Abigail Proct. r, site of said town, county and State aforesaid, and Abigail Proct. r, site of said town, county and State, decreased, a certain piece of land situative in said China, which is fully described in said mergage deed, and in a deed from William N. Rollins to the late Jenas Proctor, dated Abril 1st. A. D. 1865, and recorded in the Kennebec Registry of Deeds in book 238, page 387, to which deeds and records reference is hereby made.

And whereas, in April, A. D. 1867, the said Abigail Proctor died, and the said mortgage vested in the said Beissy Proctor, died, and the said mortgage to the deed of said Abigail Proctor. The conditions of said mortgage having been broken, I hereby claim a foreclosure of the same.

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THIRD TERM opens March 31, 1869. Application may be sade to Miss A. H. JOHNSON, Principal, or in Boston to R. MORROON, D. D., at the Missionary House. Bradford, Mass , Feb. 17, 1869. MONSTITUTION WATER.

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FARM FOR SALE.

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Parties desiring first class Trees, Vines, &c., for Spring planting, are requested to send for the Spring Cetalogue for 1869, of this old and popular Nursery 19,060 Apple Trees—6 to 8 ft. Dwarf and Standeres Pears, by the hundred or thousand, at low rates. Address EDWIN FAMELEN.

A full blood Jersey Bull, three years old in June next, will be sold at a bargain. FRANK J. HEWINS. Manchester, March 4, 1869.

DURE BONE MEALA The subscriber has for sale at his mill in Gardiner, by the ton or small quantity, Yuue Bone Meal for fertilling, and for cows. Directions given for making Pure Bone Super-Phosphate, for less than one-half the price usually paid for an inferior article. Wholebones taken in exchange.

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or Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

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- And stooping above the precious thing, Nestice a kies within a prayer; Murmuring softly, "Little one, Grandfather did not weigh you fair."
- Nobody weighed the baby's smile, Or the love that came with the help! Nobody weighed the threads of care, From which a woman's life is sputa.
- No index tells the mighty worth Of a little baby's quiet breath, A soft, unceasing me ronome, Patient and faithful unto death.

- Only eight pounds to hold a soul, That seeks no angel's silver wing But shrines it in this human guise Within so fair and small a thing.
- Oh, mother, laugh your merry note,
 Be gay and glad, but don't forget
 From baby's eyes looks out a soul
 That claims a home in Eden yet.

 —New York Home Journal.

Our Story-Teller.

GOING THROUGH THE TUNNEL.

We had to make a rush for it. And making a rush We had to make a rush for it. And maning other did not suit the Squire, any more than it does other people who have come to an age when the body's big and the breath nowhere. He reached the train, pushand the breath nowhere. and foremost into a carriage, and then remember-ne tickets. "Bless my heart!" he exclaimed, as

ed the tickets. "Bless my heart!" he exclaimed, as he jumped out again, and nearly upset a lady with a little dog in her arms, and a great, big mass of fashionable hair, that the Squire mistook for tow.

"Plenty of time, sir," said a guard who was passing. "There's three minutes yet!"

Instead of saying he was obliged to the man for his civility, or relieved to find the tickets might be had still, the Squire snatched out his old watch, and began abusing the railway clocks for being slow. Had Tod bean there he would have told him to his face that it was the watch that was fast, braving all retort, for bean there he would have told him to his face that it was the watch that was fast, braving all retort, for the Squire believed in his watch as he did in himself, and would rather have been told that he could go wrong than that the watch could. But there was only me: and I'd not have said it for anything.

"Keep two back seats there, Johnny," said the

I put my coat on the corner seat furthest from the door, and the rug on the one next to it, and followed birm into the station. When the Squire was late in starting, he was apt to get into the greatest flurry conceivable; and the first thing I saw was himself blocking up the ticket place, and undoing his pocket-book with twiching fingers. He had some loose gold about him, silver too, but the pocket-book met his hand first, so he pulled out that. These flurried movements of the Squire's amused Tod beyond telling; he

was so cool himself.

"Can you change this?" said the Squire, drawing out one from a roll of five-pound notes.

"No, I can't," was the answer, in the surly tone put on by ticket-clerks.

How the Squire crampled up the note again, and scarched in his breeches-pocket for the gold, and came away with the two tickets and the change, I'm sure he never knew. There was a crowd gathered round, wanting to take their tickets in turn, and the knowledge that he was keeping them flurried him all the more. He stood at the back a moment, put the roll of notes into his case, fastened it and returned it to the breast of his overcoat, sent the change down into anbreast of his overcoat, sent the change down into another pocket without counting it, and went out with the tickets in his hand. Not to the carriage; but to.

take a stare at the big clock in front.
"Do you see, Johnny? exactly four minutes and a half difference," he cried, holding out his watch to me. 'It is a strange thing they can't keep these railway

"My watch keeps good time, sir, and mine is with railway. I think it is right."
"Hold your tongue, Johnny. How dare you! Right! You send your watch to be regulated the first opportunity, sir; don't you get into the habit of being too

When we went finally to the carriage there were some people in it, but our seats were left. Squire Todhetley sat down by the further door, and settled himself and his coats and his things comfortably, which he had been too flurried to do before. Cool as to the engine, sat a dark, gentlemanly-looking man of forty, who had made room for us to pass him as we got in. He had a large signet-ring on one hand, and a large signet-ring on one hand, and a large of the comfort of travellers with impunity. I shall opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little of the comfort of travellers with impunity. I shall opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little of the comfort of travellers with impunity. I shall opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little of the comfort of travellers with impunity. I shall opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little of the comfort of travellers with impunity. I shall opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little of the comfort of travellers with impunity. I shall opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little of the comfort of travellers with impunity. I shall opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little of the comfort of travellers with impunity. I shall opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little of the comfort of travellers with impunity. I shall opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little of the comfort of travellers with impunity. I shall opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little of the comfort of travellers with impunity. I shall opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little of the comfort of travellers with impunity. I shall opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little of the comfort of travellers with impunity. I shall opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little of the comfort of travellers with impunity. I shall opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little of the comfort of travellers with impunity. I shall opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little of the comfort of travellers with impunity. I shall opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little of the comfort of travellers with impunity. I shall opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little of the comfort of travell opposite to us were vacant. Next to me sat a little man with a fresh color and gold spectacles, who was already reading; and beyond him, in the corner, face stready reading; and beyond him, in the corner, face to face with the dark man, was a lunatic. That't to speak of him politely. Or all the restless, fidgety, worrying, hot-tempered passengers that ever put themselves into a carriage to travel with people in their senses, he was the worst. In fifteen moments he had made fifteen darts; now after his hat-box and things above his head; now calling the guard and the porters to sak senseless questions about his lunguage; now to ask senseless questions about his luggage; now treading on our toes, and trying the corner-seat op-posite the Squire, and then darting back to his own.

His hair was a wig, and had a decided green tinge, the effect of heeping, perhaps, and his skin was dry and shrivelled as an Egyptian mummy's.

A servant, in undress livery, came to the door, and touched his hat, which had a cockade in it, as he spoke to the dark man. "Your ticket, my lord." Lords are not travelled with every day, and some of

"Don't know at all, ma'am," said the Squire.
"Don't know may of the pears myself except those of my own county: Lyttleton, and Beauchamp, and—"

Of all snarling barks, the worst was given that moment in the Squire's face, stopping the list suddenly. The little dog, an ugly, hairy, vile-tempered, Scotch terrier, had been held in concealment under the lady's jacket, and now struggled himself free. The Squire's look of consternation was good: you see, he had not known any animal was there.

"Be quiet, Wasp. How dare you bark at the gen-leman? He'll not bite, sir: he—" tleman? He'll not hite, sir: he—""
"Who has got a dog in the carriage?" shricked out
the lunatic, starting up in a passion. "Dogs don't
travel with passengers. Here! Guard! Guard!
To call out for the guard when a train is going at
full speed is generally useless. The lunatic had to sit
down again; and the lady, so to say, defied him, coolly avowing that she had hid the dog from the guard
on purpose, and staring him in the face while she said
it.

After this there was a lull, and we went speeding along, the lady talking now and again to the Squire. She seemed to want to get confidential with him; but the Squire didn't seem to see it, though he was quite civil. She held the dog in her lap amidst her clothes, so that nothing but his head peeped out.

"Hallo! How dare they be so negligent? There's no lamp in this carriage."

Squire had also.

"They must have put it out while we were getting our tickets," he said.

"I'll know the reason why when we stop," oried the lunatic fercely. "After passing the next station, we dash into the long tunnel. The idea of going through it in pitch-darkness! It would not be safe."

"Especially with the dog in the carriage," spoke

nothing else."

"I fancy our pockets are pretty safe to-day," said the lord, glancing round at us with a good-natured smile; as much as to say that none of us looked like thieves. "And I certainly trust we shall get through the tunnel in safety."

"And I will take care the dog does not bite you in the dark," spoke up the lady, pushing her head forward to give the lunatic a nod or two, that you'd hardly have matched for defiant impudence. "You'll be good, won't you, Wasp! But I should like the lamp lighted myself; you will perhaps be so kind, my lord, as to see that there's no mistake made about it at the next station!"

lord, as to see that there's no mistake make about it at the next station!"
He slightly raised his hat to her and bowed in answer, but did not speak. The lunatic buttoned up his coat with fingers that were either nervous or angry, and then disturbed the little gentleman next him, who had read his big book through the whole commotion without once lifting his eyes, by hunting everywhere for his pocket-handkerohief.

"Here's the tunnel!" he cried out resentfully, as we dashed with a shriek into pitch-darkness.

"Here's the tunnel!" he oried out resentfully, as we dashed with a shriek into pitch-darkness. It was all very well for her to say she would take care of the dog, but the first thing the young beast did was to make a spring at me and then at the Squire, barking and yelping frightfully. The Squire pushed it away in a commotion. Though well accustomed to dogs, he always fought shy of strange ones. The lady other tered and laughed, and did not seem to try to get hold of him, but we couldn't see, you know; the Squire hissed at him, the dog snarled and growled; altogether there was noise enough to deafen anything but a tunnel.

tunnel.
"Pitch him out at the window," cried the lunatic

"Pitch him out at the window," cried the lunatic.
"Pitch yourself out," answered the lady. And
whether she propelled the dog, or whether he went of
his own accord, the beast sprang to the other end of
the carriage, and was seized upon by the nobleman.
"I think, madam, you had better put him under
your mantle and keep him there," said he, bringing
the dog back to her and speaking quite civilly, but in
the same tone of authority he had used to his servant
about the lamp. "I have not the slightest objection
to dogs myself, but many people have, and it is not
altogether pleasant to have them loose in a railway
carriage. I beg your pardon; I cannot see; is this
your hand?"

It was her hand, I suppose, for the dog was left

answered as if sorry for the escapade, and wishing to conciliate him. "The poor little bijou is frightened at darkness, and leaped from my arms unawares.—
There! I'll promise that you shall neither see nor hear him again."
She had tucked the dog so completely out of sight, that we could have considered the statement of the statement of the sight, that we could have considered the statement of t

be left behind.

The guard passed as he was explaining this, and

"iff anybody has got the pocket-book," she said, as

that of the opposite corner. There were no more tunnels and we went smoothly on to the next station. Five minutes allowed there.

The little man, putting his book in his pocket, took as a part of the long hid of the second out; the lady, her dog hidden still, prepared to follow him, wishing the Squire and me, and even the lunation with a forgiving smile, a polite good morning. I had moved to that end, and was watching the lady's wond to that end, and was watching the lady's wond to that end, and was watching the lady's wond to that end, and was watching the lady's wond to that end, and was watching the lady's wond to that end, and was watching the lady's wond to that end, and was watching the lady's wond moved to that end, and was watching the lady's wond and jumped out nearly upon her, calling out that he had been robbed. She dropped the dog, and I thought he must have caught the lunatic's disorder and become frantic.

It is of no use attempting to describe exactly what followed. The lady snatched up her dog, shrieked out that perhaps she had been robbed too; she laid hold of the Squire's arm, and went with him into the station-master's room. And there we were; us three; and the gaard, and the station-master, and the lunation, who had come pouncing out too at the Squire's room.

The Squire's specket-book was gone. He gave his name and address at once to the station-master; and the gaard's face lighted with intelligence when he had head to be supposed to the squire was certain of that, having felt it. He had sat in the carriage with his cost unbuttoned, rather thrown back, and nothing could have been seaf unbeken. The pocket-book had been safe just before we entered the tunnel; the Squire was certain of that, having felt it. He had sat in the carriage with his cost unbuttoned, rather thrown back, and nothing could have been seaf unbeken. The pocket-book had been safe just before we entered the saier than for a practiced thief to draw it cleverly out, under cover of the darkness.

"I had fifty pounds in it," he

easier than for a practiced their to draw it devery no lamp in this carriage."

It was the lunatic again, and we all looked at the lamp. It had no light in it; but that it had when we first reached the carriage was certain; far as the Squire went stumbling in, his head nearly touched the lamp, and I had noticed the flame. It seems the Squire had also.

"They must have put it out while we were getting our tickets," he said.

"They must have put it out while we were getting our tickets," he said.

"Il know the reason why when we stop," oried the lamp, when the reason why when we stop," oried the lamp first fereely. "After passing the next station, we dash into the long tunnel. The idea of going through it in pitch-darkness! It would not be safe."

"Especially with the dog in the carriage," spoke

the bord, in a chaffing kind of tome but with a goodmarked mile. "We'll have the home lighted, howseemed. It is no research his for interference, the
border top bordly, and tried to make a paying at hisborder top bordly, and tried to make a paying at hisbordly top with the bordly make the bordly and the bord of the same and the part of the bordly and the bordly make the

"He said they knew him on the line."

"Very likely, sir. I have not been on this line above a month or two."

"Well, this is an unpleasant affair," said the lunatio, impatiently, "and the question is—What's to be done? It appears pretty evident that your pocket-book was taken in the carriage, sir. Of the four passengers, I suppose the one who left us at the last station must be held exempt from suspicion, being a nobleman. Another one got out here, and has disappeared; the other two are present. I propose that we should both be searched."

"I'm sure I am quite willing," said the lady, and

"I'm sure I am quite willing," said the lady, and she got up at once.

I think the Squire was about to disclaim any wish I think the Squire was about to disclaim any wish so to act; but the lunatic was resolute, and the station master agreed with him. There was no time to be lost, for the train was in a hurry to go, her minutes were up, and the lunatic was turned out. The lady went into another room with two women, called by the station-master, and she was turned out. Neither of them had the pocket-book.

"Here's my card, sir," said the lunatic, handing one to Mr. Todhetley. "You know my name, I dare say. If I can be of any future assistance to you in this matter, you may command me."

"Bless my heart!" cried the Squire, as he read the name on the card. "How could you allow yourself to be searched, sir?"

name on the card. "How could you allow yourself to be searched, sir?"
"Because, in such a case as this, I think it only right and fair that everylody who has the misfortune to be mixed up in it should be searched," replied the lunatic, as they went out together. "It is a satisfaction to both parties. Unless you offered to search me you could not have offered to search that woman; and suspected her."
"Suspected her!" cried the Squire, opening his

If I didn't suspect, I doubted. Why on earth did are didn't suspect, I doubted. Why on earth did she cause her dog to make all that row the moment we got into the tunnel? It must have been done then. I should not be startled out of my senses if I heard that that silent man by my side and hers was in league with her."

The Squire stood in a kind of maze, trying to recall

The Squire stood in a kind of mase, trying to recall what he could of the little man in spectacles, and see if things would fit into one another.

"Don't you like her look?" he suddenly asked.

"No, I don't," said the lunatio, turning himself about recklessly. "I have a prejudice sgainst painted women; they put me in mind of Jezebel. Look at her hair. It's awful."

your hand?"

It was her hand, I suppose, for the dog was left with her, and he went back to his seat again. When we emerged out of the tunnel into the light of day, the lunatic's was blue.

"Ma'am, if that miserable brute had laid hold of me by so much as the corner of my great-coat tail, I'd have had the law of you. It is perfectly monstrous that can be a lunated of saying more, he showed me the eard, and the name nearly took my breath away. He was

ed maniac."

"Did you," said the Squire. "Perhaps he returned the compliment on you, sir. But now—Johnsy, who has got my pocket-book?"

As if it was of any use asking me! As we turned back to the station master's room, the lady came into it, evidently resenting the search, although she had seemed to acquiesce in it so readily.

"They were rude, those women. It is the first time I ever had the misfortune to travel with men who

She had tucked the dog so completely out of sight, that no one could have suspected one was there, just as it had been on first entering. The train was drawing up to the next station; when it stopped, the servant came and opened the carriage-door for his master to get out.

"Did you understand me, Wilkins, when I told you to get this lamp lighted?"

"My lord, I'm very sorry; I understood your lord-ship perfectly, but I couldn't see the guard," answered Wilkins. "I caught sight of him running up to his van-door at the last moment, but the train began to move off, and I had to jump in myself, or else be left behind.

The guard passed as he was explaining this, and "if anybed, her set the pocket book ?" she said as the formal passed as he was explaining this, and "if anybed, her set the pocket book?" she said as "if anybed, her set the pocket book?" she said as "if anybed, her set the pocket book?" she said as "if anybed, her set the pocket book?" she said as "if anybed, her set the pocket book?" she said as "if anybed, her set the pocket book?" she said as "if anybed, her set the pocket book?" she said as "if anybed, her set the pocket book?" she said as "if anybed, her set the pocket book?" she said as "if anybed, her set the pocket book?" she said as "if anybed, her set the pocket book?" she said as "if anybed, her set the pocket book?" she said said semed to acquiesce in it so readily.

"They were rude, those women. It is the first time I over had the misfortune to travel with men who carry pocket book to lose them, and I hope it will be the last, "she pursued, in soornful passion, meant for the Squire. "One generally meets with general to sever had the misfortune to travel with men who carry pocket book to lose them, and I hope it will be the misfortune to travel with men who carry pocket book to lose them, and I hope it will be the misfortune to travel with men who carry pocket book to lose them, and I hope it will be the said the misfortune to travel with men who carry pocket book to lose them, and I hope i

when the dark man, "Your thick, my lord."
Lords are not travelled with every day, and some of us looked up. The gentleman took the ticket from the state of the s

At the Lady, waiting to see the prisoner brought in. Her face would have make a picture too, when she discoverd the upshot, and saw the hot Squire and the gold spectacles walking side by side in friendly talk.

"I think still he must have got it," she said sharp-

"No, madam," answered the Squire. "Whoever may have taken it, it was not he."

"Then there's only one man, and that is he whom you have let go on in the train," she decisively returned: "I thought his fidgety movements were not put on for nothing. He had secured the pocket-book somewhere, and then made a show of offering to be searched. Ah, ha!"

And the Squire veered round again at this suggestion and began to think he had been doubly cheated. First out of his money, next out of his suspicions.—One only thing in the whole bother seemed clear; and that was that the notes and case had gone for good. As, in point of fact, they had.

We were on the chain-nier at Brighton, Tod and I.

We were on the chain-pier at Brighton, Tod and I.

ior on."
"Will you go to-morrow, Mrs. Mowbray?" asked
the man in the glazed hat, who spoke and looked like
a gentleman. "I' will promise you perfect calmness;
I am weather-wise, and can assure you this little wind
will have gone down before night, leaving us without
a breath of air."

"I will go; on condition that your assurance shall able by competition, the Company invariably decline orders of

prove correct."

"All right. You of course will come, Mowbray?"

The lord nodded. "Very happy."

"When do you leave Brighton, Mr. Mowbray?"

asked one of the ladies.

"I don't know exactly. Not for some days."

It was equally true. My ears had been as quick as Tod's, and I don't deny I was puzzled. They turned to come up the pier again with the people, and the lady saw me standing there with Tod. Saw me looking at her, too, and I think she did not relish it, for she took a sten backward like one startled, and

"Ah," said the man, "and had a servant in livery "Ah," said the man, "and had a servant in livery no doubt, who came up my-lording him without occasion every other minute. He is a member of the swell mob; one of the eleverest of the gentlemen fraternity of them, and the one who acts as servant is

"And the lady?" I asked.
"She is a third. They have been working in concert for two or three years now; and will give us trouble yet before their career is stopped. But for being cautiously clever, we should have had them long ago. And so they did not know each other in the train! I dare say not!"

meet them again on this pier-"
"Which you won't do to-day," interrupted the

"I heard them say they were not going for some "Ah, but they have seen you now. And I think—
I'm not quite sure—that he saw me. They'll be off
by the next train."
"Who are they?" asked Tod, pointing to the top of

"Unsuspicious people whose sequaintance they have causally made here. Yes, an hour or two will see Brighton quit of the pair."

And it was so. A train was starting within an hour, and Tod and I galloped to the station. There they were: in a first-class carriage, not apparently knowing each other, I verily believe, for he sat at one door and she at the other, passengers dividing

WATCHES.

TO BUYERS OF WATCHES EVERYWHERE

"Are you a fool?" he asked. "What do you suppose I have to do with your rubbishing ferns?"

"Nay, I supposed you owned them; that is, owned the land. You led me to believe so, in saying I had robbed you."

"What I've lost is a pocket book, with ten five-pound bank-notes in it; I lost it in the train; it must have been taken as we came through the tunnel; and you sat next but one to me," reiterated the Squire. The man put on his hat and glasses. "I am a geologist and botanist, sir. I came here after this plant to-day—having seen it yesterday, but I had not them my tools with me. I don't know anything about the pocket-book and bank-notes."

So that was another mistake, for the botanist turned out of his pockets a heap of letters directed to him, and the bug book he had been reading in the train, a treatise on botany, to prove who he was. And, as if to leave no loop-hole of doubt, one stepped up who knew him, and assured the Squire there was not a more learned man in his line, po, nor one more respected, in the three kingdoms. The Squire shook him by the hand in apologizing, and told him we had some valuable ferns near Dyke Manor, if he would come and see them.

Like Petigenge on a monument, when we got back.

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On this head we have a few words to say : It is a well known fact in manufacturing, that the greater th number of articles manufactured by one establishment, the small er will be the cost of each individual article. Keeping this in view, our policy always has been to sell our products at the lowwe were on the chain-pier at Brighton, Tod and I. It was about eight or nine months after. I had got my arms on the high rails at the end, looking at a pleasure-party sailing by. Tod, next to me, was bewaiting his ill-fortune in not possessing a yacht and opportunities of cruising in it. opportunities of cruising in it.

day we manufacture twice as many watches as all the other facturies in the United States put together. We can, there-The words came from somebody behind us. It actually do sell Twenty-five per cent. Cheap-

The words came from somebody behind us. It seemed almost as though they were spoken in reference to Tod's wish for a yacht to cruise in. But it was not that that made me turn sharp round; it was the scund of the voice, for I thought I recognised it. "I was trying to induce my wife to take a sail," the lord was saying, "but she won't. She is not a very good sailor, unless the sca has its calmest behavior on." present corps of designers and master mechanics cannot be equaled in this or any other country. In addition to this we make gold and silver cases, not only for our own movements but for those of other factories, ours being the only establishmont that turns out watches complete in every respect.

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TWO PHYSICIANS. me looking at her, too, and I think she did not relish it, for she took a step backward like one startled, and then stared me fall in the face, as if asking who I might be. I lifted my hat.

Yes: there she was. The lady who had been with us in the carriage that day. The dog was not with her now, but her hair was more amazing than ever, with a horses's tail behind. She did not see me. As I turned, she turned, and began to walk slowly back, arm-in-arm with a gentleman. And to see him—that is, to see them together—made me open my eyes. For it was the lord who had traveled with us.

"Look, Tod!" I said, and told him in a word who they were.

"What the deuce do they know of each other?" cried Tod, with a frown, for he felt angry every time the thing was referred to; not for the loss of the money, but for the stupidity of us all; saying always had he been there he should have detected the thing was referred after them; why I wanted to learn his and now looked at his Drug stored was a strength of the Leich of t

money, but for the stapidity of us all; asying always had he been there he should have detected the thief at once.

I stauntered after them; wby I wanted to learn which of the lords he was, I can't tell, for lords are numerous enough, but I have had a curosity upon the point ever since. They encountered some people and were standing to speak; three ladies, and a fellow in a black-glazed hat with a piece of green ribbon round it.

"A muff as usual, Johnny," whispered Tod. "That man is no lord; he is a Mr. Mowbray."

"But, Tod, he is the lord. It is the one that traveled with us; there's no mistake about that. Lords can't put off their titles as parsons can; do you suppose his acrevant would have called him 'my lord,' if he had not been one?"

"At least there is no mistake that those people are calling him Mr. Mowbray now."

There was no response. In another moment she and her hunband were walking down the pier together, and the other party went on to the top quietly. A mann in a tweed suit and brown hat drawn low on his eyes, was standing back with his arms folded, looking after the two with a queer smile upon his face. To marked it and spoke.

"Do you happen to know that gentleman?"

"Yea, I do," was the answer.

"On occasions." repeated Tod. "I have a reason for asking," he added; "do not think me impertitinent."

"Been swindled out of anything ?" asked the man coolly.

"My father was, some months ago. He lost a possible of the cook with fifty pounds in it, in a railway carriage. Those people were both in it, but not then acquainted with each other."

"Oh, weren't they!" said the man.

"No, they were not," I put in, "for I was there. He was a lord then."

"Ah, "said the man, "and had a servant in livery in doubt, who came up my-lording him without oosein some revery other minute. He is a member of the son of the proper of the son of the p

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long ago. And so they did not know each other in the train! I dare say not?"

The man spoke with quiet authority. He was a detective officer come down from London to Brighton that morning; whether for a private sanatory trip, or on business, he did not say. I related to him what had passed in the train.

"Ay," said he, after listening. "They contrived to put the lamp out before starting. The lady took the pocket-book during the commotion she caused the deg to make, and the lord received it from her hape when he gave her back the dog. Cleverly done! He had it about him, young sir, when he got out at the next station. She waited to be searched, and to throw the secent off. Very ingenious; but they'll be a little too much so some fine day."

"Can't you take them up?" demanded Tod.

"No."

"I will accuse them of it," he haughtily said.
I meet them again on this pier——"

"Which wou won't do to-day," interrupted the

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heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by cruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the the of this SARSAPARILLAL: St. Authony's Fire, Rose or Expsipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringirorm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other cruptions or visible forms of Serofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as. Duspersia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epitepsy, Neuralgie, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

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man nature:
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bod, and every movement will go to your heart like a knile; now
tell me, if relief and a cure of any of these diseases in a few days

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KENNEBEC COUNTY in Probate Court, a

granted H. K. Attest: J. Bunyon, Register, ENNEBEC COUNTYin Probate Court of Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1860.

BOSANNAR HAMILTON, widow of William II. Hamilton, late of Gardiner, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said de-

Attest: J. Burron, Register. H. K. BAKER, Judge,

Attest: J. Bunton, Register. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

ENNEBEC COUNTY..., In Probate Court, of Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1860

JOANA HALLETT, widow of Solomon Hallett, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for Commissioners to be appointed to assign to her dower in the real estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaperprinted in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

H. H. BAKER, Judge. Rennest: J. Burron, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court at duages, an the fourth Monday of February, 1808.

The Commissioners appointed to assign to Elizabeth Harkell, widow of Albert Haskell, late of Ohina, in said County, deceased, her dower in the real estate of said deceased, having made return of their doings:

OADRARD, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate them to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the asid return should not be accepted, and dower assigned accordingly.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Bunron, Register. H. K. BAKER. Judge.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of MABIA NORCROSS, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indubted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to February, 32, 1866.

13 KZRA H. NORCROSS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appedited Administrators on the estate of THOMAS WIIITE, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kenneboc, deceased, intestates, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to February \$ 1869.

THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

HOMAN & BADGER JOS. A. HOMAN. Editors.

Gloucester & Boston Salt Fish Co. Terms of Advertising!

DONALD KENNEDY.

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For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Thront Diseases, TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS

other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troomes," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered.

Attest. J. Burton, Register.

Attest: J. Bunron, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of DAVID FULLER, late of West Gardiner, in the County of Kennebes, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to February, 22, 1860.

If not paid within 3 months, \$2.50 will be charged Sabsorbers in Canada and the Provinces are charged 25 cent additional, to defray the postage to the lines.

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ED, That notice thereof be given three weeks succe

82.00 per Annum in Advance.

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(27 All letters on business connected with the Office should addressed to the Publishers, MCMAN & BADSER, Augusta, \$6.